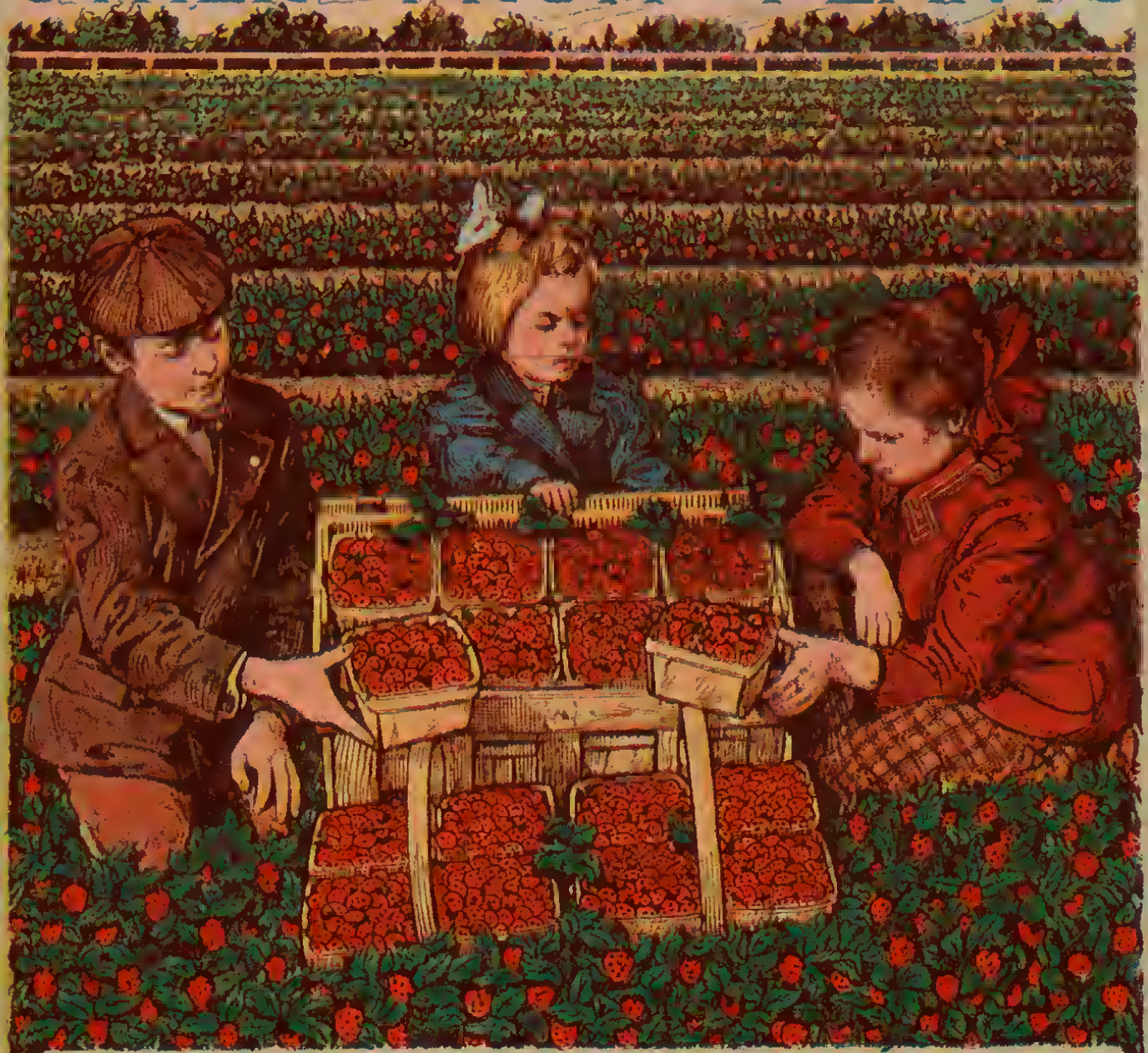
FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

1912

AND

OTHER FRUIT PLANTS



L. J. FARMER'S CHILDREN ARRANGING AND CRATING THE FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES OCT. 20TH 1910

L. J. FARMER,

PULASKI, N.Y.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Farmer on the Strawberry

Just the Book You Have Been Looking For. Fresh From the Press

THE latest book on Strawberry Culture, written by L. J. Farmer who has spent nearly 30 years of his life in growing berries. Contains all the latest ideas in Berry Culture, and tells all about the Wonderful Fall Bearing Strawberries. This is the third edition of this valuable little book and has been revised and brought down to date. Worth its weight in gold to any man or woman who grows berries. Price, 50 cents per copy; cloth bound, $1 00. Address L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Fall Strawberries

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

Read what your favorite paper says about our Fall Strawberries.

In the latter part of October, we mailed a sample basket of our best fall strawberries to each of the leading agricultural and horticultural editors and writers in various parts of the United States. We herewith print some of their replies:

Office of Farm Journal,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Farmer:

The box of strawberries which you mailed to me a few days ago were received in surprisingly good order, and were duly inspected and enjoyed. I showed the berries to Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Atkinson and then took them home for my family to taste. They certainly were very nice, and I appreciate your courtesy in sending them to me.

How is the book coming on that I understand that you were getting up for Mr. Jenkins, to be published in pamphlet form by the Farm Journal Company? Have not heard anything about it lately.

Very truly yours,
WALTER E. ANDREWS,
Associate Editor.

Office of Rural Life,
Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1911.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of samples of the Francis and Americus Fall bearing strawberries. They are certainly fine. I have had them photographed, exact size, and the photos will appear in our December number, together with a descriptive article containing the facts you gave in your brief letter. I should like, however, a more extended account of your experiments with these berries and the results, with methods of culture. The photos are exceptionally fine and will reproduce nicely in half-tone. Thanking you for the favor received, I am,

Very truly yours,
ELMER E. REYNOLDS,
Editor Rural Life.

Office of the Ohio Farmer,
Cleveland, O., Oct. 21, 1911.

Mr. L. J. Farmer:

Dear Sir—We have received the package of fall-grown strawberries which you sent, and thank you very much for giving us a chance to see them. It is quite a unique sight, and we were surprised at the excellence of the quality of these berries. If you have reached the point where you can have strawberries continuously throughout the late summer, you have certainly accomplished a wonderfully valuable work. We have a very brief note about these berries in next week's issue of the Ohio Farmer.

Yours very truly,
THE EDITORS.

Office of American Fruits,
Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1911.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Box of strawberries arrived this morning in excellent condition. They are remarkable. They bear out all you say of them. We are writing something about them for coming issue. You certainly have a novelty of real merit. We congratulate you.

Very truly yours,
RALPH T. OLCOTT, Manager.

Office of W. J. Thompson Company (Inc.),
Publishers of Rural Home,
New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Farmer:

We were quite delighted to get such an unexpected whiff of spring at our office today. The berries arrived in splendid state, and were much appreciated. The smaller berry underneath (Americus) had an especially delicious flavor. We are greatly indebted to you, and shall speak of these berries in our Rural Home. Do not forget us in article for Horticultural issue. It will be well to emphasize in that article your success in raising these fall berries.

Very truly,
EDITOR RURAL HOME.

(Continued on Inside Page of Back Cover.)

To My Patrons

E THANK those who have so liberally traded with us in years gone by. It is now 29 years since we started in the plant business and we have many customers that have continued to buy of us during these many years. This catalogue is being mailed to 150,000 people, many of whom have never patronized us. We wish to say, that if intrusted with your orders, we will do our best to please you.

The season of 1911 was the most strenuous one for the Berry Grower that we have ever passed through. The weather was unusally cold and stormy in March, and when it came time for spring work it was so hot that it was almost unbearable. Early in the season it was too cold to handle plants with safety, and later on it was too beastly hot. Not only did the plants die badly that we sent to customers, due to the unusally hot weather while they were in transit, but even the plants that we set out on our own grounds fared hardly better, because of the heat and drouth. There was no rain for weeks after plants were set, and when it did come it came in torrents and stood on our strawberry fields, submerging and in some cases smothering the plants. In the 29 years that we have done business we never had such luck in transplanting plants, and from the reports received from customers, we should say that their experiences were similar to ours. Nineteen hundred and eleven will have passed into history when this catalogue reaches our customers, and we can only say to our many friends that they should try to forget the past and try again. While we hope to never have such an unfavorable year again, we have learned something from the trying experience which we hope to turn to profit in the future.

As a result of the heat and drouth, the supply of all kinds of berry plants, especially strawberries, is not equal to that of former years. From everywhere, I hear the cry of a shortage of plants. Some firms have such a short supply that they will issue no new catalogue this year. Others will try to make up by charging double prices. We have a fairly good supply of most varieties, and, while we have been compelled to advance the price slightly over that of last year's, our prices are still much lower than most growers. We will endeavor to supply our customers with plants of the same high grade as in former years, and expect to be able to fill all orders that come to us.

General Information

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

Prices

in this catalogue set aside all former quotations. They have been made as low as possible in view of all conditions.

In Ordering

Use the order sheet and please do not wait until you want the plants. Study this catalogue clear through. If you do not understand everything, write us for further information. Send in your order early so we can book it and attend to the necessary details. Write your letter on a separate sheet from your order sheet. Write plainly and always sign your name in full, giving complete address. Make your orders at least $1.00.

Several People Can Club Together.

In this way you can get the advantage of lowest prices, and if all the orders are sent to one party, who can distribute them to the different customers, it saves us valuable time in packing, and you express charges.

Early in Spring

Or late in autumn, we often send large orders of plants long distances by freight, thereby saving our customers heavy express bills. We pack these orders very strongly to stand the rough treatment they usually get. In packing orders to go long distances by express, we use light boxes, crates and market baskets, making the package as light as possible to save charges.

Residence of L. J. Farmer, "The Strawberry Man," Pulaski, N. Y.

Plants by Mail

Like all other orders, are packed in damp moss, wrapped in oiled paper and then in strong manilla. We protect the crowns with a piece of cardboard and fix up the package so it will travel around the world if necessary. Postage on plants is 8c per pound to any place in the United States and its colonies. The postage to Canada is 16c per pound. To most other countries (by way of parcels post), the postage is 12c per pound. We advise that small orders for long distances be sent by mail. We pride ourselves on our ability to pack plants to go safely and arrive in good condition when sent long distances, under normal conditions, whether sent by mail, express or freight.

Payments

For plants or other goods from this catalogue may be made by postoffice money order, registered letter, express order, bank draft on New York, and bankers' money order. If necessary to send checks on local banks, add 15c for cost of collection. Don't send postage stamps except in small amounts of less than $1.00. If you send money or stamps in letters, please register them. We cannot be responsible for money sent in common letters.

Collect on Delivery Orders

If you wish to order plants sent Collect on Delivery, we will book your order, provided you pay one-fourth the total cost at time order is sent in. At the proper time, we will send the plants C. O. D. for balance due.

Plants on Credit

Please do not ask us to trust you for plants or goods. We need the money to do business. Even if we could afford to do a credit business, it

would not pay us. We find that when plants are bought and paid for they are better cared for, and as a rule do better than plants bought on credit. We do not send plants on credit except to old and well tried customers, who have paid promptly in the past.

You Run No Risk

We have been 29 years in building up this business and are well known to the public. You can safely send us money to any amount. We refer to any agricultural paper, to any bank, postmaster or express agent anywhere as to our reliability.

People With No Experience

Often leave the selection of varieties to us. Simply tell us your conditions as far as possible. State the kind of soil and for what purpose wanted, and we will do our best to send you the proper varieties. Merely send $1, $5, $10, or whatever you wish to invest, and we will rack our brain for your benefit.

A crate of Fall Bearing Strawberries (48 qts.), picked at L. J. Farmer's place, October 10, 1911. Cut taken from book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries."

Purity of Plants

We exercise the greatest care to have all plants true and reliable; we personally inspect the growing fields during the summer season. Should any plants become mixed from any cause whatever, due to our carelessness, we stand ready to refill the order or return the amount paid for these plants, but cannot become liable beyond the original amount paid us.

Substitution

In cases where we become sold out of any particular variety, we reserve the right to substitute another in its place, provided we are not otherwise instructed. We rarely ever have to do this, except very late in the season.

Our Season Is Late

We are 38 miles north of Syracuse and near the bend of Lake Ontario. The ice of the lake and the west winds blowing from it have a tendency to temper the climate so that vegetation does not start early. Our spring season is often a month behind southern New York. Plants grown here remain dormant and in shape to ship long after other localities are far advanced. We believe that we have the latest season in the United States. It is well known that plants that have not started much are the best to plant. We cannot ship conveniently quite as early as in some localities, but we can send plants safely and they will grow and do well, long after it is impracticable to ship plants from warmer localities. We often fill orders for large quantities of plants the fore part of June, but advise earlier shipment, say in April or early May.

View in front of S. J. Clyde's Grocery and Bakery, Pulaski, N. Y. Photo taken September 1, 1910.

Transplanted Plants

We take up strawberry and raspberry plants early in April and heel them in closely together in rich garden soil and keep them well watered and sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. We find that these plants do not suffer the shock when taken up and transplanted to a permanent place that plants do when taken up from the ordinary fruiting beds full of berries and luxuriant foliage. The transplanted plants have little foliage and do not receive a set-back when transplanted permanently, but start and grow right along, making grand rows by fall. We can supply customers with these plants in June. While we advise earlier planting, we often use these plants for our own plantings and find them a great boon to late planters.

Summer and Fall Planting

We supply plants any month in the year, when possible to dig and ship them. Plants will do fairly well when set at any time, except when in full fruit, but do best when set in March, April or May. For warm climates, we advise fall planting. We also think it a good plan to procure plants in the fall and trench them in, covering with some coarse litter through the winter. Then they will be on hand ready to plant early in the spring.

About Transportation

Plants by freight go at first class rates. If the order is large, so that the box is not easily lost, we advise sending most kinds of plants, early in the season, by fast freight, except strawberry and tip raspberry plants (black caps). Plants by express travel at regular merchandise rates, less 20 per cent. Plants by mail go at 8c per pound. We do not like to send by mail except in small quantities and to very distant points. They do not carry quite as nicely as when sent in baskets or light crates by express. For postage and extra care in packing, we charge 30c extra per 100 for strawberries and 75c per 100 for raspberry and similar plants, when sent by mail. It does not matter whether you pay the express charges at your end or send us the money to pay them at this end, they should always be the same and figured at regular merchandise rates, less 20 per cent.

Oswego County,

Where we live, is the natural home of the strawberry. The climate is cool and invigorating. It abounds with numerous summer resorts of national reputation. Plants grown in this cool climate are healthier and more heavily rooted than when grown in warmer climes. They do better when transplanted to other places than plants grown where the weather is always warm. Berries of all kinds from Oswego County are justly famous and bring the very highest prices in all the great city markets of the East—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and even in far distant Chicago. Our plants, like the berries grown here, are the best to be had.

Plate of Superb Strawberries. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries." Price of Book, 50 cents.

Location and Facilities

Our farm, office and packing houses are located one mile south of Pulaski, which is a thriving village of nearly 2,000 inhabitants with all the modern improvements, such as city water, electric lights and natural gas. Salmon river, which passes through the town, is being harnessed by the Niagara Power Company and it will be but a short time before electricity, generated along this river, will be used to drive street cars and machinery in many parts of the state. We expect Pulaski to become a city in a few years. We have the Bell telephone, Western Union and Postal telegraphs, the New York Central Railroad and American Express. Oswego is 25 miles west and Syracuse 38 miles south of us. We do business with the Pulaski National Bank.

Address all correspondence to L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.

Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book on strawberry culture (price 50c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms —the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties, will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the results. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quantity and quality of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Perfect or Staminate

Imperfect or Pistillate

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from an acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It don't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes, will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungous growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crops, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungous growths to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1x4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down

straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall. In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one-third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent potash as is possible. We cover the fields with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Special varieties often yield from $500 to $1,000 to the acre in Oswego county. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

November 11, 1910. After the last strawberries. From Farmer's Book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries." Given free with $10.00 orders.

IMPORTANT

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to $10 or more, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100 rates; 250 at 1,000 rates, and also give free one copy of Farmer on the Strawberry. All plants are sent postpaid at single and dozen prices. On large quantities the postage and packing is 30c per 100

on strawberries and asparagus roots and 75c per 100 on raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, roses, etc. In case actual postage paid is more than this, we will add to the bill. We have to prepay all postage, and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish, free, all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material used in putting up orders, which is a considerable item and often charged extra by most nurserymen.

Rule for Finding Number of Plants to the Acre

Divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the multiplied distance between the plants, and you will have the number of plants to the acre. Thus, if the plants are set 2x3½, you divide 43,560 by 7, and get 6,223, the number of plants on an acre when set 2x3½ feet apart.

Extra Early Varieties

Early Ozark, Excelsior, Johnson's Early, Earliest, Michels Early.

Early Varieties

Senator Dunlap, New Discovery, Warfield, World's Wonder, Chipman, Success, Marshall, Red Bird, Abington, Crescent, Wilson, Lady Roosevelt, Virginia, Haverland, Bubach, Clyde, Wildwood, and Barrymore.

Rows of Pan-American Strawberries, October 21, 1911.

Rows of Francis and Americus Strawberries, October 21, 1911.

Mid-Season Varieties

Oswego, Peach, Kevitt's Wonder, Dickie, Wm. Belt, Golden Gate, President, Uncle Jim, Corsican, Hummer, Buster, Three W's Great Scott Pocomoke, Mammoth Beauty, Maed, Splendid, Edgar Queen, McKinley, Norwood, Improved Bubach, Idaho, Jessie, Bountiful, Sharpless, Williams.

Late Varieties

Sample, Oom Paul, Aroma, Fendall, Heritage, Saratoga, Cardinal Brandywine, Glen Mary, Enormous, Hub.

Very Latest Varieties

Champion (Steven's Late), Omega, Chesapeake, Crimson Cluster, Parker Earle, Rough Rider, Ridgway, Gandy, Fremont Williams, Manhattan, and Emerson Joe.

Good Pollenizers

For Haverland, Crescent, Bubach, and Lady Roosevelt use Early Ozark, Earliest, Beeder Wood, Michel's Early, August Luther or Johnson's Early. For pollenizing Warfield, Edgar Queen and other mid-season pistillates, use Dunlap, Chipman, Wilson or Oswego. For pollenzing Sample, Fendall, Sherman, Cardinal and Imp. Bubach, use Brandywine, Champion, Aroma, Heritage, Parker Earl or Fremont Williams.

June Bearing Varieties

Ideal Rows of Early Ozark.

EARLY OZARK (Per.)—Originated in the Ozark mountains of Missouri several years ago and has now fruited three seasons with us. We consider it by far the very best extra early variety for strong, rich soil such as ours. It ripens with Excelsior and has the same deep red, rich color, but cannot be compared with that variety in any other way. With us it is fully as large and productive as Sample or Glen Mary. We gathered our first ripe strawberries from Ozark June 1st and they were picked June 28th for the last time. Thus they ripen the earliest of all and are done before the late varieties come onto the market. The berries are very firm, glossy and of a deep red color. The plants are models of growth and show more vigor than any other variety. A picture of five rows growing near our residence (shown in this catalogue) will give one an idea of their habit of growth. We were unable to supply many customers with these plants last spring, but they will be supplied this spring with fresh plants dug from our own grounds. The demand is such that we cannot reduce the price from last year. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.

EXCELSIOR (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

EARLIEST (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

AUGUST LUTHER (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

FAIRFIELD (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

BEEDER WOOD (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—It is rare that a variety of strawberry attains such great popularity with the masses as has the Dunlap. It is one of the few varieties that will adapt itself to all kinds of treatment. In the hands of an expert, it can be grown to perfection; in the hands of an ordinary farmer, it will give about the best returns of any strawberry he can get. The plants are strong, healthy growers, which, if unrestricted, will soon cover the ground with plants. With little work, they can be kept in the same place from year to year. The berries are medium to large in size, depending on the treatment they get. The color is a deep, rich, dark red and the quality is excellent. If a customer has them once, he wants them again. If part of the plants are thinned out, the yield and quality of the berries is vastly improved. This variety often bears a light crop of berries in the fall, if the leaves are mown off after the spring crop is harvested. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

New Discovery (Per.)—This is a new berry received from Indiana. The plants are the strongest growers on the place, covering the surface with great large, vigorous plants. It seems to require but little manure and care to do its best. The plants stood fully a foot high in fruiting season, the stems of great, large berries stood upright and easy for the pickers to get at. The berries are very firm and deep red clear through and through. One of the best for shipping, canning and home use. If there is a berry for the multitude that will surpass Dunlap, it is the New Discovery. Twenty-five for 15c; 100, $2; 1000, $10.

Warfield (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Chipman (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Abington (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

Crescent (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Wilson (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Haverland (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Bubach (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Clyde (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Bountiful (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Sharples (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

Oom Paul (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

King Edward (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $8.00.

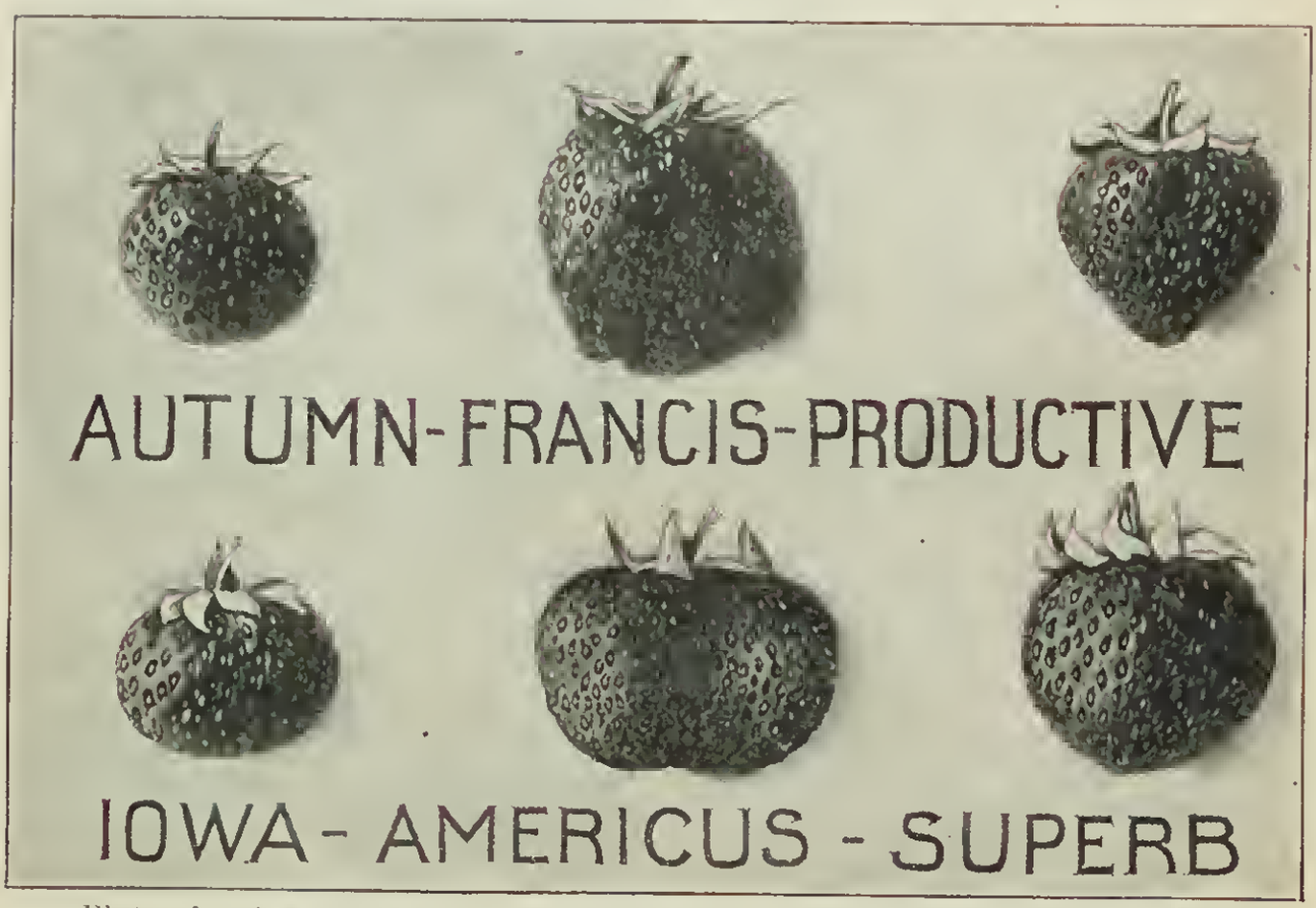


Plate showing comparative size and shape of different varieties of Fall Bearing Strawberries. Photographed October 10, 1911. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries." Size of Berries greatly reduced.

Success (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Marshall (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

Red Bird (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Williams (Per.)—A favorite variety in Canada, where it is much used for canning and market. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Sherman (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Aroma (Per.)—A very popular market variety in most sections of the United States. It is a good grower and very productive. The blooms are very fertile in pollen and thus adapted to fertilize pistillates. The fruit is very firm, late and deep dark red color clear through the berry. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

SAMPLE (Imp.)—One of the most dependable varieties for market. The plants are good average growers, producing an enormous crop of very large berries, quite late in the season. The berries are regular in shape, with blunt end as if sawed off. I know of no variety that will bring better returns to the average fruit grower. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

FENDALL (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

HERITAGE (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

CARDINAL (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

firmness. It is of poor flavor, however, and not very popular with consumers after they find it out. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

ENORMOUS (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

CHAMPION (Per.)—This is now largely grown in most sections for late market and for pollenizing Sample and other late pistillates. The plants are good growers, healthy and productive. The berries are large, somewhat irregular, very firm and of a beautiful bright color. It is a good keeper and will stand on the vines a long time between pickings. I know of no late strawberry more valuable. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

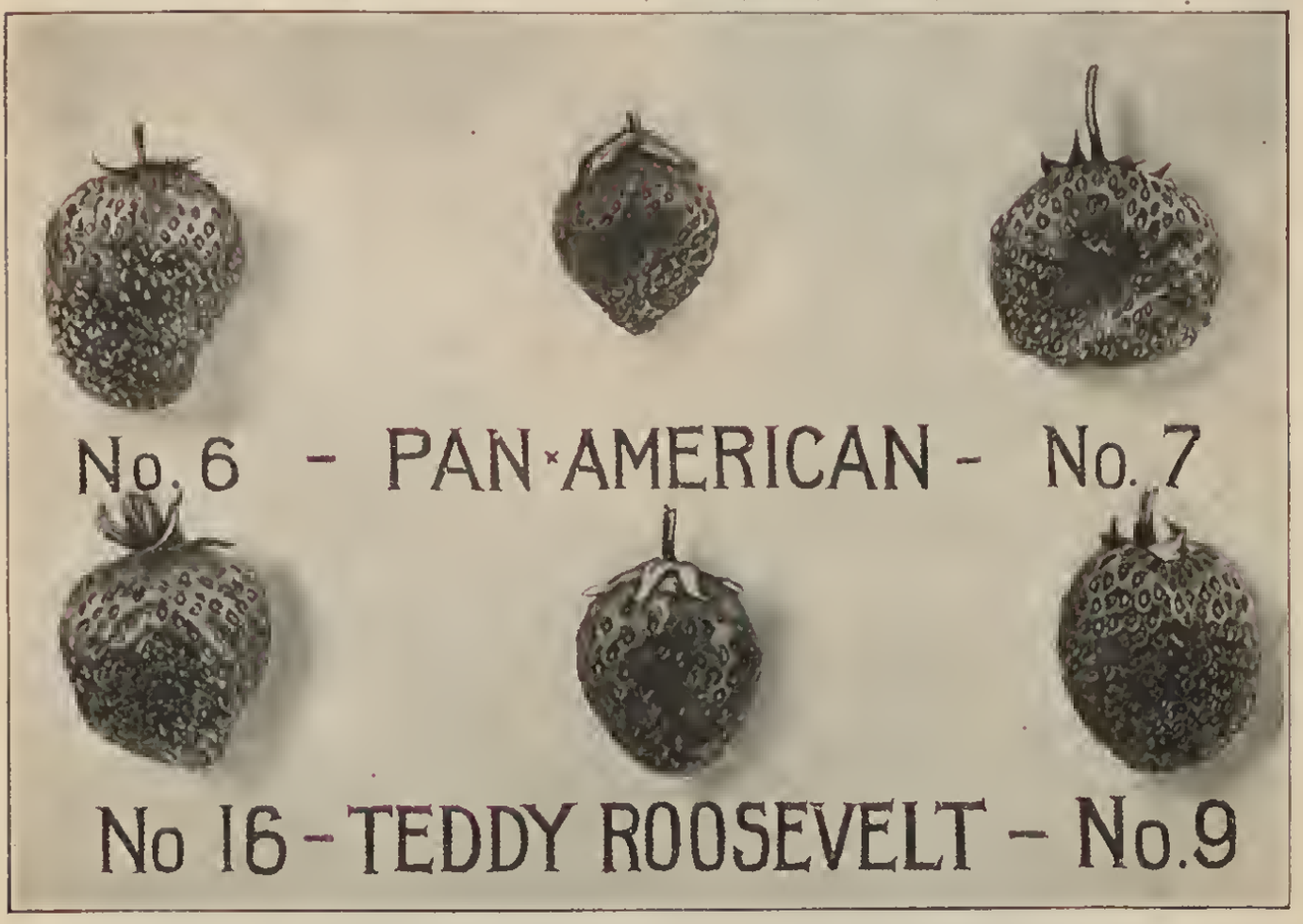


Plate showing the comparative size and shape of different varieties of Fall Bearing Strawberries, photographed October 10, 1911. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries." Size of berries greatly reduced.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—This variety is classed as a perfect flowered kind, but it is rather weak in pollen and does better when planted near some strong pollenizer. The plants are model growers and produce immense crops of the very largest berries. The berries are firm, deep red in color, with white noses now and then. The fruit is very firm, a good shipper and much in evidence in market. Growers like it on account of its large size, productiveness and

OMEGA (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

CHESAPEAKE (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

PARKER EARLE (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

RIDGWAY (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

FREMONT WILLIAMS (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

EMERSON JOE (Per.)—Twenty-five plants for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

ROUGH RIDER (Per.)—One of the very latest berries in cultivation. Plants healthy and good growers, very productive. Berries medium to large, roundish, deep dark red through and through, very firm and fine for canning and shipping long distances. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Rough Rider.

GANDY (Per.)—The standard late strawberry. Plants are fair growers with runners long and far between plants. The berries are large, very firm and fine for shipping. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

BARRYMORE (Per.)—A new strawberry that comes from Massachusetts. The plants are fine growers, reminding one of Marshall in this respect. The berries are very large, deep rich red outside and inside, and have the very finest flavor. It is hoped that Barrymore will prove to be what Norwood promised to be—a very large strawberry of exquisite flavor that could be produced in sufficient quantities to make it pay. Twenty-five plants for 75c; 100 for $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

OSWEGO (Per.)—We sell more plants every year of this than of any other mid-season variety, which is a good indication of its popularity. The plants are strong growers, making a moderate number of runners, which are inclined to bunch the young plants together if not spread out carefully. It succeeds best on dry soil, and I have seen enormous crops growing on soil too poor to produce profitable crops of most other varieties. The plants are very large, light colored and root very deeply. The berries are long, wedge shaped, light colored on one side and of a deeper color next to the sun, but no white tips. The flavor is mild and the flesh is meaty and of much substance. It is enormously productive and bears good crops from year to year, producing, in some cases, better crops the second and third years than the first. I know of no better mid-season variety for average soils and no berry will give such returns on light, poor, sandy soils. It is essentially the poor man's berry. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Plants of Americus and Francis, photographed September 12, 1911. These were shown at the New York State Fair. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries."

PEACH (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

KEVITT'S WONDER (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

DICKIE (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

WM. BELT (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

GOLDEN GATE (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

UNCLE JIM (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

CORSICAN (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

SPLENDID (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

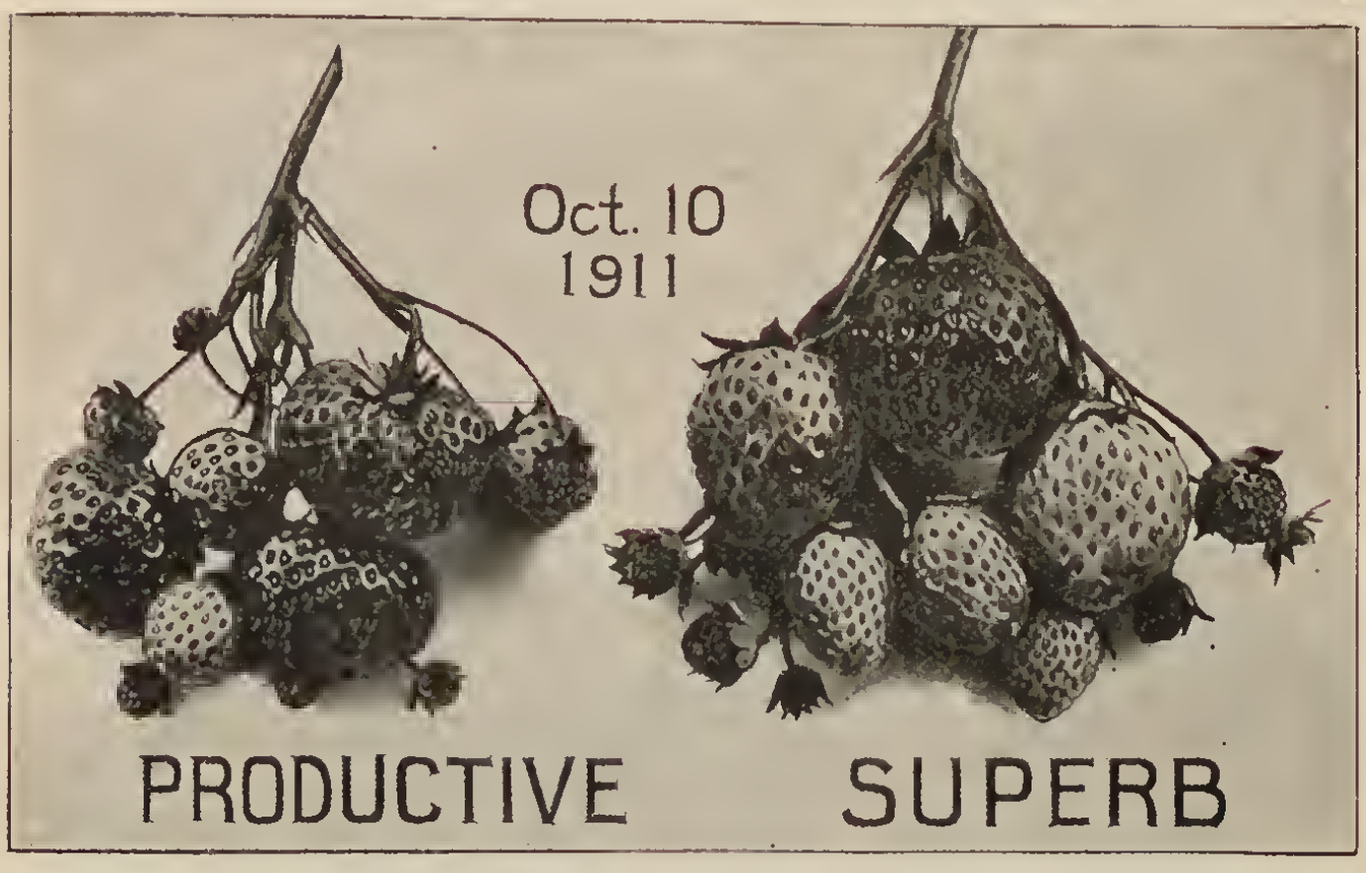
EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

MCKINLEY (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $10.00.

prodigious quantities. It seems to us that this will be the coming very late strawberry. It was inclined to be irregular in shape and rather light in color this season, but we understand that when grown on sandy or gravelly soils it is ideal in color. We look for great things in this variety. Twenty-five plants for $1.00; 100, $3.00; 1000, $15.00.

The Hub

This new strawberry comes from Massachusetts and is thus described by Mr. S. H. Warren: "The Hub was originated by Mr. Geo. Fuller of Melrose, Mass., who for many years made a specialty of growing strawberries and strawberry seedlings. Mr. Fuller was a particular friend of mine, and when he was nearly 80 years old he gave me 200 plants. The Hub is a seedling of the Bubach and Belmont, resembling the latter variety in shape. The fruit is large, smooth and firm, dark, glossy red in color, and it shines as if it were varnished. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that it is the most attractive strawberry I have ever seen, and I have been growing strawberries for 57 years. The plants of the Hub are productive, and their season is from medium to late. They make enough strong, healthy runners, but not in excess. The originator of the Hub considered its quality better than that of the Marshall, and I consider the Marshall the standard of excellence in quality." Price of plants, $2.50 per dozen, 25 for $3.50, 100 for $10.00.



NORWOOD (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

IMPROVED BUBACH (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

IDAHO (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

GOLD DOLLAR (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

GRAY'S GOLD DOLLAR (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

MANHATTAN (Per.)—We received this grand variety from New Jersey in 1910 and fruited it for first time in June, 1911. The plants are strong growers, great runners and the plants are large. The berries are very large, irregular in shape and produced in

Wildwood (Per.)—Twenty-five for $1.00; 100 for $4.00; 1,000, $25.00.

Helen Davis.—Description by Mr. Perry: "Season early to late. From all reports, this is the best strawberry ever introduced. It has been tested on all kinds of soils, with the highest success. The berries of Helen Davis are exceedingly large, many of them averaging as large as medium-sized hen's eggs. The fruit has the smoothest surface of any variety we know. In color, it is a subdued crimson, and the color extends from center to circumference. The flavor is like no other strawberry and is delicate and delicious. The velvet quality of the meat gives to the Helen Davis a distinction absolutely its own. When it comes to productiveness, no other variety ever developed can outyield it, and its capacity for endurance under trying circumstances shows it to be a marvel of vitality. Price, 25 for 75c; 100, $2.75.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

These new creations in the strawberry line are worthy of the attention of all strawberry growers. They are really a new thing in the strawberry world, and have come to us to stay. The main thing that distinguishes these varieties from other or common kinds is their habit of blooming from May until winter. Under ordinary conditions, they would bear a scattering crop of berries from June until December, or until hard freezing weather. Ordinary frosts have little effect on them. In order to get the most paying results from them, we advise picking or pinching the blossoms off until within three weeks of the time when fruit is wanted. The rule is to stop pinching the blossoms about August 1st; then we may expect ripe fruit about the last week in August.

As an illustration of what these berries will do, will say that in the spring of 1910 I purchased 250 plants each of Americus and Francis, and set them in carefully prepared rich ground about May 1st. They were set in rows 3½ feet apart, with plants 1 foot apart in the row. They occupied just about one-twenty-fifth of an acre. They were given good care, well fertilized and hoed and the weeds kept out. The blossoms were kept picked off until August 1st. On August 23rd we picked 4 quarts, and they continued to yield berries until November 11th, when the last three quarts were gathered. During the week of September 12th to 17th, we picked nearly 100 quarts, 60 of which were shown at the State Fair in Syracuse, N. Y. The largest single picking was 48 quarts, gathered September 28th. On October 11th we furnished 23 quarts for the Harvest Supper of the Grange, in Pulaski. In all, we gathered nearly 400 quarts. Some of these were sent to leading hotels and fancy grocers in several near-by cities. It will be seen that they yielded at the rate of over 8,000 quarts to the acre, which at 25c per quart wholesale (the price we received) amounts to $2,000.00 to the acre.

Fall Strawberries in 1911

We had shown what we could do with these fall bearing strawberries in 1910, and it was our intention to not try to make a record with the fruit in 1911. In fact, we started out with the idea of not fruiting them at all in 1911. Our reason for doing this was because we wished to increase the supply of plants as fast as possible, and if a large crop of fruit is secured there will be a corresponding small crop of plants.

The blossoms were kept cut until August 20th, just 20 days later than is advisable for best results with fruit. It occurred to us that people might think these varieties were not to be depended upon to bear a crop of fruit every year, if we did not show berries this year; so we concluded to let them bear fruit. We therefore ordered the cutting of blossoms to be stopped August 20th.

By September 11th we were able to pick eight quarts of fruit, which we showed, along with 20 full grown plants full of fruit, at the State Fair in Syracuse. The plants bore heavily from this time on until hard freezing weather in November. On October 26th we made the last large picking, which consisted of 84 quarts.

One strong point about the fall or ever-bearing strawberries, is that they bear a good crop of fruit in the spring as well as in the fall. They are inclined to heavier fruiting in June than common spring varieties. If they are well cared

for and fertilized, you can get a crop of fruit in the fall of the first year, a crop the next spring and another crop in the fall of the second year. Thus you get three crops of strawberries in the same space of time that you usually got but one. Some varieties are more adapted for growing the three crops than others. These strawberries bear their main fall crop the first year, the year that you set them out. Common strawberries bear their first crop in the spring of the second year. These fall strawberries should not be confused with varieties that occasionally bear a crop in the fall of the second year. The true fall strawberries, such as we advertise, always bear their best fall crop in the fall of the first year. We have spent much time and effort in looking up the true fall strawberry, and we find that the following varieties are the only ones yet introduced that can be depended upon to bear a crop of berries in the fall of the first year that they are set out. Varieties like "Oregon Everbearing," "Patagonia" and "Dew" are not to be depended upon in the East and most sections of the country, to bear a fall crop the year the plants are set. If you wish to learn all about the wonderful fall bearing strawberries, get my book on Strawberry Culture. It tells the whole story, is beautifully illustrated with numerous pictures of the fruit and plants. It costs 50c in paper cover, or $1.00 in cloth. We sell it for 25c (paper covers) in connection with orders for $1 worth of plants, or give it absolutely free with all orders of $10 worth of goods from this catalogue.

SUPPLY AND PRICES

The most of these fall bearing varieties have been on the market only one or two years, and the supply of plants is still limited. This is why the price is greater than for common summer bearing kinds. In most cases, the price is made by the originator of the variety. If we asked but common prices for these plants, they would all be sold out in a few days after our catalogue is mailed. Last year the demand was such that there were not near enough plants to go round.

VARIETIES OF FALL STRAWBERRIES

Pickers at work, gathering the Fall Strawberries at L. J. Farmer's place, October 20, 1910. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries."

Pan American (Per.)—This is the first fall strawberry of American origin and the parent of all other varieties. It was discovered by Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1898. Price of plants: Doz., $1.50; 25 for $2.50; 100, $8.00.

Autumn (Imp.)—A seedling raised by Samuel Cooper by planting seeds of Pan American. The young plants of Autumn are rather small and are secured in greater abundance than are those of Pan American. It is not as uniform in growth as Pan American. Some of the parent plants will produce lots of runners, while others will not produce over one or two, and some none at all. The old plants of Autumn bush up and form more crowns than does Pan American. The parent plants attain great size, and yield immense crops of fruit under right conditions, especially in the spring of the second year. The plants are not so persistent in fall fruiting as Pan American, and for best results we would only remove the first blossoms that come out in spring after the plants are set out. The plants are fine, glossy appearing and attract the eye at once. The berries are medium to small in size, but are produced in great abundance. They are especially glossy and attractive in the spring crop. The berries are produced in the fall only on the parent plants. For best results in fruiting, we would keep them in hills. Autumn has been used as the pistillate parent to produce many new and valuable varieties. Doz., 50c; 25 for 75c; 100 for $3.00; 1000 for $20.00.

Teddy Roosevelt (Imp.)—This variety was sent to us by a grower in Delaware, who writes us that it is a seedling of Autumn and Pan American, much superior to Autumn. We have not fruited it sufficiently to determine the exact difference. The plants and fruit closely resemble Autumn. Doz., 75c; 25 for $1.25; 100 for $4.00; 1000, $30.00.

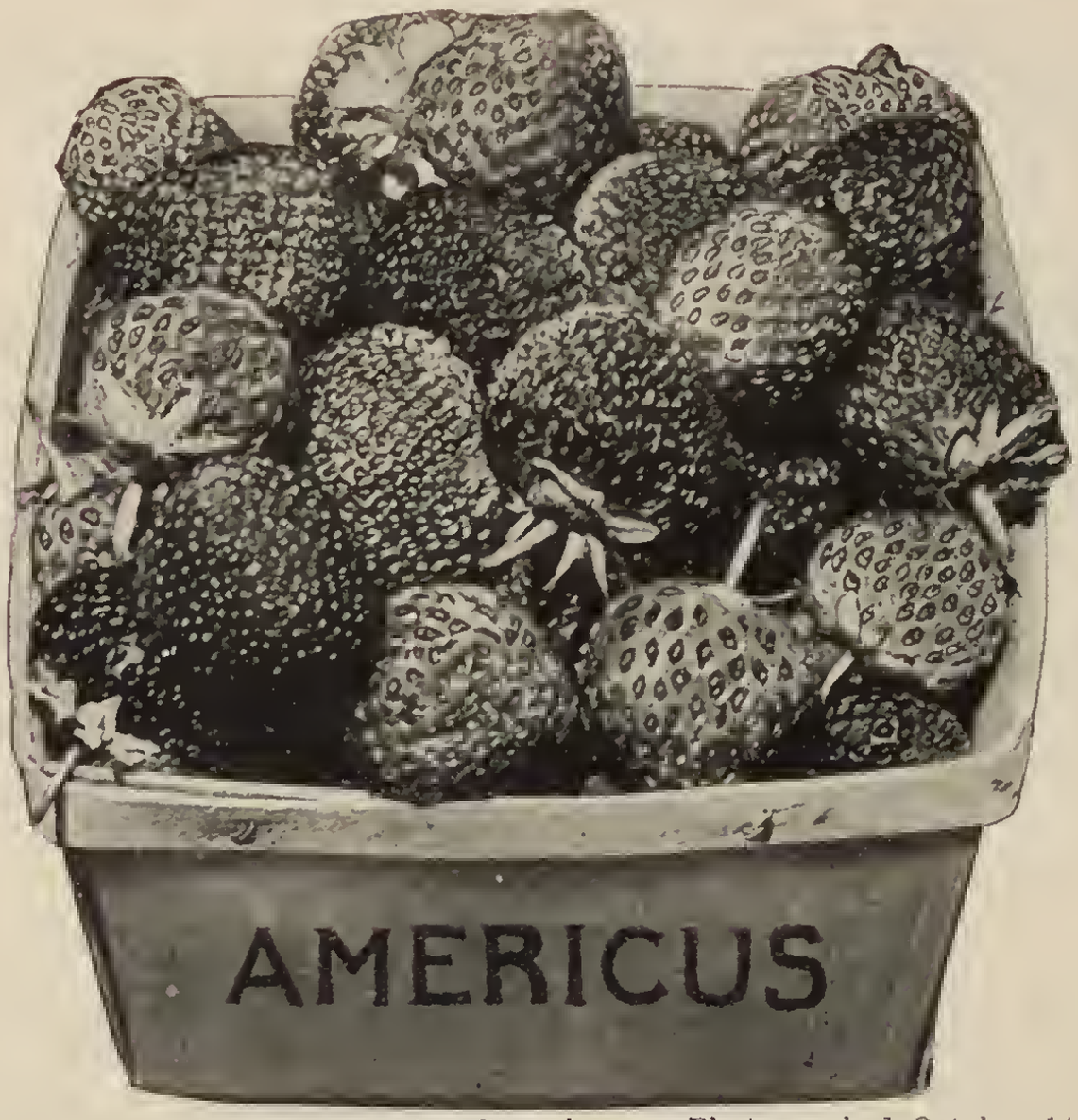
Francis (Per.)—A seedling of Pan American and Louis Gauthier, produced by Harlow Rockhill of Iowa in 1905. Mr. Rockhill sowed the seeds in window frames in February of that year and picked ripe berries from the plants in August of that same year. The young plants of Francis are small and inclined to be feeble. They require more than the usual amount of petting, but when they start to grow they are vigorous, healthy growing plants. The old plants crown up and cover quite a large space. The leaves are glossy and attractive. The plants are inclined to have a tender, aristocratic appearance. They hug the ground closely. The fruit is produced both on old and new plants. We never saw anything so persistent in blooming as are these plants of Francis. It is practically impossible to keep the blossoms off them. You can cut every one off, and in three days' time you can see more bloom. The young runner will often blossom before the young plant has taken root. The fruit is very large, bright glossy colored and produced in surprisingly large quantities. With me, Francis is the best variety and produces the biggest crop of the largest berries. The plants are so weak, however, that the average person will not get as good results with them as with Americus. The berries are rather irregular in shape, square and elongated, not as fine flavored as Americus, but of good average quality. Does best when grown in matted rows and all runners allowed to grow and fruit. The berries are produced well out away from the leaves where the sun can reach them. Doz., $2.50; 25 for $5.00; 100, $20.00.

Americus (Per.)—A seedling of Pan American and Louis Gauthier, raised at the same time as Francis by Mr. Rockhill. The plants are strong growers, closely resembling the Francis in appearance, but more hardy, stronger and healthier. They make more new runners and the young plants are larger. The plants do not seem to be injured by fruiting in the fall. It stands the winter well, and the roots are bright and healthy in the spring, same as other kinds of strawberries that do not fruit in the fall. The plants do not ripen the fruit as early as Francis, but they continue in fruit long enough to make up. It is not quite as large on the average as Francis, but it produces the largest single specimens of any fall strawberry we have ever fruited. We do not think it quite as productive as Francis, but it surely is finer in flavor, surpassing most all other kinds in quality.

It seems to do its best on clay loam, although we have had fine crops of them on stony upland. They are very large on heavy soils, while on other kinds of soil they are only medium in

size. The color of the fruit is fine, but they are not as glossy as Francis. The fruit is borne freely on the young runner plants as well as the parents. This variety does best when grown in matted raws, allowing all runners to grow and bear fruit. If I were to pick the best kind for the average grower, I should select Americus. The plants do not crown up and grow bushy quite as much as Francis. The berries are produced well out away from the foliage. Doz., $2.50; 25 for $5.00; 100 for $20.00.

for the largest specimens and of the best quality, it would be necessary to remove a large proportion of the blossoms or fruit stems. This variety has very prominent seeds, is very firm and a good shipper. The berries are borne only on the parent plants, the young runner plants hardly ever bearing fruit. It is especially adapted for producing the three crops in two years. For best results, we would keep them in hills and remove only one set of blossoms. Mr.



Basket of "Americus" Fall Bearing Strawberry. Photographed October 14, 1911.

Productive (Imp.)—This is the strongest growing plant of all the fall bearing strawberries I have ever seen. It is a seedling of the Autumn and Pan American, produced by Samuel Cooper. The plants are very large and heavy-rooted, producing a phenomenal crop of medium to large fruits. The young plants are produced in good quantities. The leaves are large, thick, leathery and glossy. The berries literally lay about the plants in heaps and piles. The size and quality is determined by the quantity produced. If we should seek

Cooper says that on the average they will bear a pint of fruit to each plant the first fall, a quart to each plant in the following spring, and if the leaves are mown off after the spring crop they will bear another pint the second fall. To do this the plants must be grown in hills, with all runners cut off. Suppose the plants were set 1x3 feet apart. There would be 14,520 plants to the acre, and if each plant bore two quarts in the two years this would amount to 29,040 quarts to the acre in two years. Doz., $2.50; 25 for $5.00; 100 for $20.00.

Superb (Per.)—Produced by Samuel Cooper, the pioneer fall strawberry man. The plants of Superb are good average sized plants, are strong growers and stand the winters best of all the kinds we have tested, with the possible exception of Americus. While the roots of Productive are large and fleshy, the roots of Superb are small and wiry. One parent plant of Superb will spread over a large surface, the runners being long and quite numerous.

The fruit is very large, roundish, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth as if turned in a lathe. It is not produced in as great abundance as Productive, but each berry is large and fully developed, and, above all, it has the finest flavor. The fruits are only borne on the parent plants. This variety does its best when planted in hills and runners cut. I am receiving the best reports from those who fruited the Superb during the past autumn. The supply of plants is limited. Doz., $5.00; 25 for $10.00; 100 for $40.00.

The Flavor of Fall Strawberries.

I am often asked if fall strawberries are as fine flavored as those grown in June. I consider them of much finer flavor. They are not so watery, have more substance, stand up better and ship to distant markets in much finer shape than summer strawberries. While the weather is warm and sunshiny they are far superior to common strawberries in flavor. Even after hard frosts have robbed them of their best qualities, they have a much more agreeable flavor than the first early spring strawberries that come from the South.

Mrs. James Bulkley of Altmar drove here every Saturday with her automobile for four quarts of the fall strawberries to make shortcake every Sunday for two months.

Raspberries

All kinds of raspberries have paid exceedingly well during the past few years. Several years ago there was a depression in the business, due to overproduction. Prices ruled low and raspberries proved far less profitable than strawberries. We have sold thousands of quarts at 5 and 6 cents per quart. Now the ruling wholesale price is 10 cents and better, for black and purple berries; and 15 cents and better for pure red berries. The black and purple berries retail in the cities at 14 to 25 cents, and reds at from 18 to 30 cents per quart. It will be seen that, taking into consideration the enhanced price and the fact that raspberries can be grown so much more easily than strawberries, in profit they prove a close second to strawberries. Blackcaps are especially in great demand in the cities, due to the fact that this fruit has become diseased in many sections and fails to produce good crops; and then, the black raspberry of today, as represented in our best varieties, is more meaty, less seedy and far superior to the blackcaps of several years ago. The demand for raspberry plants of all kinds is enormous at the present time and almost impossible to supply.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There are three types of raspberries in common cultivation: the blacks, the reds and the purple varieties. The reds grow more upright than the others and can be planted much closer together on that account. The purple varieties are the strongest growers and also the most productive of all, but the color is unattractive and the customer must be educated to their use. When once known, they sell rapidly and are especially adapted for home use. The reds are of the very highest quality and most appreciated by epicures. If we could have just what we prefer, we would choose the reds for table use, the blacks for pies and the purple berries for canning. We believe in setting raspberry plants close in the row—say 1 to 2 feet, as this induces many canes which grow small and withy and are not broken off by the wind as when set several feet apart, and only one or two canes allowed to the hill, which grow very large and are easily twisted off at the base by the winds. Red raspberries can be set in rows 5 or 6 feet apart; blacks from 6 to 7 feet apart, and purple varieties from 6 to 8 feet apart. The plants should be set late in the fall or early in the spring before the little germ, which makes the canes, has started to grow much. We have also had wonderful success in allowing the young shoots to get from 6 to 18 inches high before taking up and transplanting. In fact, the best field of raspberries we ever had was planted with these green plants, in late May or early June when plants were well started. In setting raspberry plants it is a good

plan to provide for some loss, by trenching in a few extra plants to fill out vacancies later on, during wet, lowery spells. In round numbers, it takes about 2,000 raspberry plants to set an acre. They yield from 2,000 to 5,000 quarts to the acre, more or less. The plants must be kept free from weeds by hand hoeing and horse cultivation, the first year; afterwards most of the work can be done by cultivator and one-horse plow. We nip the canes when one foot high, the first year, and when 18 inches to 2 feet high, the second year, which causes the bush to branch and produce its fruit near the ground. In trimming, take off about one-third of the growth in early spring every year. In fertilizing, use commercial fertilizers, not too rich in nitrogen. Use a brand analyzing, about two per cent nitrogen to 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent potash. If 500 pounds of these goods are used on each acre per year, the field can be kept in profitable production for several years. Neglect the fertilizing and the first crop is the best and afterwards the plants rapidly deteriorate.

Plum Farmer.—At the last meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers at Rochester, Jan. 4, 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at Geneva Exp. Station, read the following report on the Plum Farmer Raspberry: "Of all the named varieties under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, the berries large, good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It should certainly be given a trial in all commercial plantations." Nothing I could say myself would be more effective than above and it fully confirms what I have been saying for years—that Plum Farmer is by far the best black cap that has ever been introduced. I know of no single variety of fruit that pays growers so well in this locality. One lot of 90 crates, shipped from this locality, sold in New York City for over $600. The Plum Farmer has a peculiar history. It was found by us in a lot of plants received from Ohio some 16 years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants during all these years, and never have seen any other variety that near approached it in practical value, and have yet to meet the man who can honestly say that it is not superior to all other varieties. The plants are fine growers, being more free of diseases, peculiar to black caps, than other varieties, are hardy and when ripened in the fall have a clean silvery bluish appearance. When loaded with fruit they are a sight to behold. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. It is being planted in all the great raspberry growing sections

from the Atlantic to the Pacific and is meeting with universal favor. We have testimonials from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Last year it was especially praised and commended at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit that is in greater demand than black caps and if one has well drained soil to plant them on, they are sure to make great returns. Our black cap plants are grown on dry gravel and are entirely free of diseases. They will succeed when plants from heavy soils will succumb to disease. I tell you frankly that the plants of Plum Farmer we have to sell are worth double ordinary black cap plants. Price of No. 1 tip plants, 50c per doz.; $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000. Price of 1 year old transplants, doz., 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

BLACK DIAMOND.—Doz., 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

KANSAS AND CUMBERLAND.—Doz., 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

NEW AMERICAN.—Doz., 50c; 100, $2.50.

GREGG.—Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

EUREKA.—Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

CONRATH.—Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

Red Varieties

CUTHBERT.—This variety is the standard of excellence. The plants are strong upright healthy growers and are hardy in most sections. They are quite free of diseases and will do well in the same place from year to year if well cared for. To get the best results the grower should plant them on strong well drained soil and use plenty of commercial fertilizers. The surplus canes must be removed, cut out same as weeds, and the canes kept in hills or narrow continuous rows. If allowed to choke the rows, the young canes will come up as thick as grass, and the berries will be small, of poor quality and inferior in every way. When grown as it should be, the Cuthbert raspberry is large, fine colored and firm. It is the best flavored red raspberry I have ever eaten and in great demand among consumers. There is no variety of fruit of any kind more sure of a ready market than Cuthbert red raspberries. It ripens midseason and continues late. Very productive. Growers should avoid plants that have become infested with root gall. Our plants are free from this disease. We have a large fine stock. Doz., 35c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

IDAHO (Everbearing).—I procured the Idaho from a grower in Wisconsin. It was found originally in the state of Idaho, growing in a garden where it showed its superiority most markedly. It is not such a rampant grower as the Cuthbert and does not incumber the ground with useless plants, but the plants are sturdy, strong growers, making strong, upright canes which are abundantly able to hold up the great crop of fruit without staking. The plants are the hardiest of all red raspberries, having withstood 30° below zero and I am sure they will stand 40° below with no injury. They rarely ever grow over 3½ feet high with us, branching naturally like a tree without pruning, and require very little attention except to be kept clean of weeds and grasses. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over 1 inch in diameter, of a deep rich red color, very attractive. It is very fine flavored, different from Cuthbert, having an agreeable flavor all its own. The plants are enormously productive, fruiting through the longest season of any red raspberry we have, beginning with Marlboro and lasting later than Loudon and Cuthbert. I am able to sell the fruit in our local market in preference to all other varieties. We have fruited in four years and consider it the best red raspberry for home use and near market. We are planting it extensively for market and believe that when its merits are fully known that the demand for plants will be enormous. The Idaho fruits from July to October and is the best everbearing raspberry we know. Price for plants, 35c each; 3 for $1.00; doz., $2.50; 100, $15.

MARLBORO.—The standard extra early variety produces a good crop of fine colored, firm berries, very early in the season. Doz., 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

RUBY AND KING.—Doz., 50c; 100, $1.25.

LOUDON.—Doz., 50c; 100, $2.

EATON.—Doz., 50; 100, $3; 1000, $20.

MILLER.—Doz., 50c; 100, $1.25.

HERBERT.—Doz., $1; 100, $5.00.

Dark Red Varieties

COLUMBIAN.—The most popular of well known purple raspberries. It is a strong healthy grower, sometimes making canes 1¼ inches in diameter. The canes are distinguished by the yellowish color and are very thorny. It is not entirely hardy but if the canes are frozen to the ground a new set will come up in the spring and bear a fair crop of fruit. I have picked them at the rate of

5,000 quarts to the acre at one picking. It is fine for home use and for common markets where large quantities of raspberries are wanted at a fair price, they can be grown so cheaply. The fruit is very large, meaty and firm, but picks rather hard unless the patch is well cultivated and the fruit well ripened. Even then it will crumble some. Its dull red color is overlooked when the housewife learns that they can be purchased for a few cents a quart less than real red raspberries. They are so enormously productive that the grower can well afford to sell them at a moderate price. When canned they are of excellent flavor. The Columbian is a great money maker. Doz., 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

SCHAFFER'S COLOSSAL, HAYMAKER, CARDINAL.—Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.00.

ROYAL PURPLE.—This variety is the greatest advance yet made in Purple raspberries. What I think of it is best expressed by the fact that I pay $1,000 for the original stock of plants. It originated in Indiana by an old nurseryman with years of experience who says it surpasses everything he has ever seen in the raspberry line. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne 14 successive large crops and some of the time in the winters the mercury has gone 35° below zero. The canes are model growers, very vigorous and healthy, upright in growth. The color of the bark is a deep rich red, unlike Columbian or Schaffer, and the canes are smooth except near the roots. Pickers can go through these bushes and gather the fruit without tearing clothes or scratching their skin. The berries are large, purple in color, very firm, good keepers and shippers. They pick easily from the bushes and can be gathered before fully ripe if wanted, when the color is more attractive. It is so firm that they can be handled and shipped in quart baskets. They do not crumble when picked and present a better appearance in the basket than other purple raspberries. One strong point in their favor is their season of ripening. With us they were fully two weeks later than Columbian in ripening the bulk of the crop, although they were ripe fully as early to start with as that variety. The past season we were able to get 2c per quart above other purple raspberries. It is unquestionably the most valuable purple raspberry and if I were confined to one variety of raspberry of any kind, it would be Royal Purple. We have fruited it three seasons. Price of plants, 30c each; 4 for $1.00; doz., $2; 100, $10; 1000, $75.

Blackberries

The blackberry is an exceedingly profitable fruit crop to grow, provided a satisfactory market can be obtained for them. The competition of wild ones has been a serious menace in many sections in years gone by, but this state of affairs is rapidly giving way to better conditions. The old slashes and wild places that used to grow up to blackberry plants after the timber was cut off are now being rapidly reclaimed, and there is a limit to the production of wild blackberries. The cultivated crop will be more and more important and remunerative from year to year. It takes from 100 to 200 plants, made up of several varieties to supply the family in fresh fruit from day to day and enough to can; and it is better to have a supply in one's own garden than to spend so much time in roaming the fields for wild ones.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Blackberries require about the same treatment as raspberries, but should have a little more room. They do best on well drained land that does not hold water long after a rain. The rows must be marked 7 or 8 feet apart and the plants set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the rows. It is a good plan to plow deep furrows and set the plants in the bottom on the loose fine earth, filling in about them slightly when first set. As the plants grow, the furrows can be gradually filled until level full.

Cultivate the middle and hoe about the plants the first year sufficiently to keep weeds down and the plant growing. Treat all canes that come up between the rows as weeds, cut them off. Don't run the cultivator too deep, as every broken root sends up a sucker which will interfere with cultivation. Nip the canes back like raspberries to make the bush grow stocky and self-supporting. When the canes finally crowd the paths, you can cut them off with bush hook or scythe to keep within bounds. Mulch under bushes where cultivator does not reach, and keep middle well cultivated from year to year.

SNYDER.—The standard early blackberry. It is hardy, vigorous, healthy and enormously productive. The canes are upright growers, stiff and abundantly able to hold up the large crop of fruit. The berries are large, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when well grown and allowed to ripen before picked. For years growers have tried to get a better blackberry than Snyder but few will admit that they have succeeded. It is to blackberries what Dunlap is to strawberries; Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries, etc. The canes are reddish in color and unequaled in hardiness. Doz., 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

TAYLOR.—This variety is later than Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are greenish yellow in color, very productive. The berries are larger than Snyder and of better flavor. The shape of the berry is long. The flavor is excellent, fully as sweet as wild blackberries and of more pronounced character. Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

WATT.—I visited Mr. Crawford of Ohio last fall and he assured me that Watt was his best blackberry. He describes it thus: "This is a chance seedling that came up in an orchard, near Lawrence, Kansas, some 12 years ago. After hearing very favorable reports from neighbors of the finder, we obtained it on trial some years ago. Last season we had it in full bearing alongside of the Eldorado, Blowers and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties to the end of the season, we found the Watt to be the most desirable of them all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy as far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place." The Watt is a fine growing plant with us, but has not fruited here yet. It is a good bearer, and ripens its berries over a long period, from medium early until very late. The fruit is large, roundish and glossy black. In quality is one of the best. Doz., $1; 100, $5.

BLOWERS.—One of the most remarkable new fuits ever introduced. A woman discovered it growing wild. It has been grown 14 feet in height and single bushes have produced as high as 2,694 berries. The original 1/3 of an acre has borne in five years the enormous crop of 10,637 quarts. It has the longest fruiting season of any blaek-

berry, lasting from July to October, producing its greatest crop in August, but quantities in September. It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907 Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the groecrymen for $1.80 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels, or over $500 to the acre. It sells for 2c per quart above other blackberries. Blowers is not hardy here. Price of plants, doz., 75c; 100, $3; 1000, $25.

EARLY HARVEST.—Doz., 50c; 100, $1.50.

ELDORADO.—An excellent sweet flavored berry. It is hardy and productive. Berries are long. Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

WARD.—Doz., 50c; 100, $2.

ANCIENT BRITON.—If there is a variety as hardy or hardier than Snyder, it is Ancient Briton. The canes are strong vigorous growers, very productive of the largest, finest flavored berries, jet

Cluster of "Watt" Blackberries.

ERIE.—The largest blackberry we have ever grown. The canes are upright growers, stout and vigorous, branching like a tree. It is very productive but not entirely hardy. Fruit round, glossy and very attractive. Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

black and attractive. Doz., 75; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This trailing or running blackberry is very interesting and profitable to grow. The canes must be trained much the same as grapes, either run over trellises, tied to stakes

or kept in closely pruned hills. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit of the largest size, larger than ordinary blackberries. Its season of ripening, soon after strawberries, is in its favor and helps the sale of the fruit. Doz., 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY.—2 for 25c; doz., $1; 100, $5.

Gooseberries

DOWNING.—This is the best known of all gooseberries. It is a medium sized fruit, pale green in color. The bush is a thrifty grower and enormously productive.

HOUGHTON.—A very hardy, vigorous growing bush, enormously productive of smooth, pale red berries of only small to medium size. It is of excellent quality.

JOSSELYN.—An improved American sort, larger than Downing and same color as Houghton. Very productive and desirable.

INDUSTRY, PEARL.—Prices of above gooseberry plants, 15c each; doz., $1.50; 100, $10.

CHAUTAUQUA, KEEPSAKE, COLUMBUS, TRIUMPH, INDUSTRY, PORTAGE.—20c each; doz., $2.

CARRIE (new).—50c each; doz., $5.

Currants

This fruit requires moist rich soil in order to do its best. They should be set in rows about 5 to 7 feet apart, with plants from 3 to 4 feet apart in the rows. Keep clean of weeds by horse cultivator and hand hoeing. Mulch with straw about the bushes during fruiting, or sow buckwheat between the rows for this purpose some time before the fruit begins to color. Fertilize every fall by putting a shovel of manure about each bush. Trim out part of the old wood each year to prevent undue crowding of the bush. Keep sprayed with Bordeaux to prevent mildew. Sprinkle paris green or helibore over the leaves to destroy the worms in early spring and just before the fruit ripens. Gooseberries require the same treatment as currants. A dozen currants and a dozen gooseberry bushes will supply an ordinary family with plenty of fruit.

PERFECTION.—A new variety of the greatest merit. We have fruited it and consider it the most valuable red currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large, easily picked and of the finest appearance.

The cut of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken of the fruit at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. Station in July, 1901. It is a seedling of the Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. It is very healthy and enormously productive. In size it is as large or larger than Fay. It is the most popular new currant of the day and the sales of plants are enormous. It won the $50 Barry Medal offered by Western N. Y. Hort. Society; also the highest award at Pan American Exposition and the Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair. Price, 20c each; doz., $2; 100, $12.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—The most popular of all the older varieties of currants. It is early, large, of good color and very productive. It succeeds better on lighter soils than other varieties. It is easily propagated from cuttings or layers. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $5.

WILDER.—A large, fine flavored red currant of fine form and very productive. Highly endorsed by Mr. S. D. Willard and other good authorities. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $5.

WHITE GRAPE.—A beautiful yellowish white currant; the finest flavored and best for table use of all currants; very large, sweet and delicious. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $5.

POMONA.—A large, extremely productive red currant of good color and fine flavor. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $5.

RED CROSS.—Doz., $1.00; 100. $5.00.

Grapes

Grapes prefer sunny locations, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences, and to cover unsightly objects. Every farmer should have a supply for home use. There is hardly a location but that will grow some of the varieties we list which are mainly adapted for the North. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is loose, rich and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them with 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep clean and the vines well trimmed.

PRUNING.—Vines when set should be cut back to within three or four buds from the root. In November or early in spring before sap starts, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer, pinch off the ends of the braneches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Prices given are for two year vines. We can supply one year vines at two thirds the price given for two-year vines.

MCKINLEY.—A new early white grape raised from seed of cross between Niagara and Moore's Early, planted by F. L. Young of Niagara County, N. Y., in 1891. The vine is vigorous, healthy, productive, foliage thick and leathery. It ripens 10 days before Niagara and is the coming early white grape. The pulp has no acid and parts readily from the seeds. The bunches are compact, medium in size, uniform, skin thin, green at first and turning to yellow when fully ripe. It is a good shipper and keeper. It has hung on the vines 6 weeks after ripening and has no tendency to shell. 50c each; doz., $4.

MCPIKE.—Fruit of large size, single berries often measuring 1½ inches in diameter. 50c each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell of Ohio, and the result of long continued experiments to produce a variety superior to the Concord. Vines vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. The cluster is large shouldered, compact, stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy,

flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both market and table use. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on vines 6 weeks without shelling. 20 each; doz., $2.

NIAGARA.—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 15c each; doz., $1.50.

WORDEN.—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use. Vines moderate growers, but produce immense annual crops. Bunch large, compact, handsome. Berries large, color black, ripening a week or 10 days before Concord. Skin thin, flavor excellent. 15c each; doz., $1.50.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The earliest good grape. Color yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium in size. Quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25c each; doz., $2.

CONCORD.—Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; doz., $1.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawan, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware. 15c each; doz., $1.50.

TOWNSEND GRAPE.—This is a new early white grape of excellent quality, a seedling of Concord, ripening early and producing an immense crop of fruit. It originated in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and has been thoroughly tested and found to be reliable. The pulp is sweet and seeds can be ejected when fruit is eaten without that sour taste being noticed, like in most varieties. I have eaten the fruit and pronounce it excellent. The clusters are quite large and the berries about half way between Niagara and Delaware in size. Two-year vines, 50c.

RED WING GRAPE.—This grape originated by N. B. White in Eastern Massachusetts. Mr. White has spent his lifetime in trying to improve the grape and he considers this variety very valuable. He describes it as having a healthy vine, producing a great load of fruit, clusters large and compact. Fruit is large, much the color of Brighton, but unlike that variety; has a perfect blossom and will bear fruit when planted alone by itself. The fruit is just about the same size as Brighton, but is very early, sweet and of fine flavor. Three-year vines, $2.50 each.

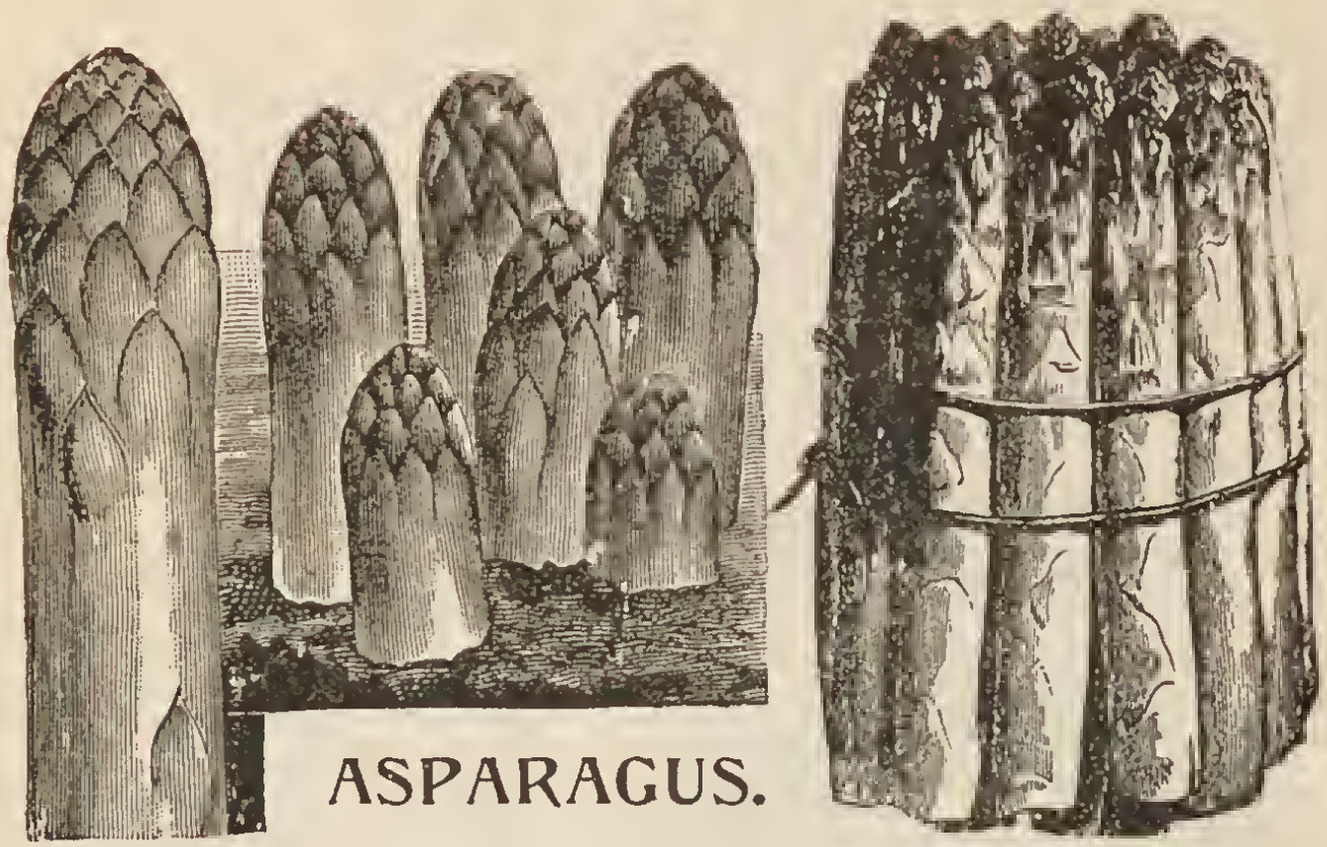
Asparagus

The culture of asparagus for market purposes is very profitable. It comes the first thing in spring when everybody is looking for some fresh vegetable and it is almost impossible to supply the demand. Asparagus pays fully as well as strawberries. If properly set and intelligently cared for afterwards, it may be kept in the same place for many years. There are patches in this locality that were planted years before I was born that are now bearing good crops every year. No farmer can afford to go without this vegetable; it is nature's remedy for toning up the blood and cleansing the kidneys after a long and hard winter. We simply live on asparagus from the first warm spell in the spring until strawberries come. Mrs. Farmer cooks asparagus the same as green peas and in taste it closely resembles that vegetable.

How to Grow Asparagus

You can make a lot of work of setting your asparagus bed or you can do the job comparatively easy. The results will be about the same. The old way of putting so much labor and expense into the preparation of the asparagus bed was all superfluous. The crop requires good rich soil, mellow and quiet deep. It must be well drained and well elevated and as far as possible removed from being subject to frost in early spring. When frosts come in early spring it kills the tender growth of asparagus to the ground and new shoots must come up from the roots.

In preparing the land for asparagus, we plow deep, thoroughly refine the land with harrow or cultivator and then make deep furrows where the rows are to be, about 4 feet apart. If part of the soil rattles back into the furrow, we clean it out with shovel and drop the roots in the bottom, about 1 foot apart. If the rows are 4 feet apart and the plants 1 foot apart in the row, it will take ten thousand plants to the acre. After the plants are set, they should be covered with about two or three inches of soil, not deeper, allowing the shoots to come



ASPARAGUS.

up through and get a foot or so in height before the furrow is filled in level with the surface of the ground. The soil may be drawn into the furrows at different times and the weeds kept down by this filling in. All thistles and perennial weeds must be kept pulled to prevent choking of the young plants. Horse cultivation must be kept up continuously as is necessary throughout the growing season. The bed need not be covered for winter. The growth of grass will die down in the fall with heavy frost and it can be cut and removed. Manure from the stable can be spread in the fall, or commercial fertilizers early in the spring, and harrowed into the soil before growth starts. The same culture must be kept up from year to year. After the first year the rows can be salted to keep down the weeds and the cultivator run between the rows. Do not cut asparagus for market or table use until the asparagus bed has been set two years. Cutting off the green succulent shoots tends to weaken the plant, so don't cut much till the bed becomes strong and well established. After once well established, if well cared for and annually enriched with plenty of fertilizer, it may be cut as fast as it gets large enough, until well into the summer, after which it must be allowed to grow up and mature. Remember that asparagus is just the opposite of meadow grass, the oftener you cut it the more it weakens the roots and plants.

PRICES OF PLANTS.—We supply Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil at 25c per doz.; $1 per 100; $5 per 1000 for 2-year-old roots.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauce before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in early spring, when most needed. The roots are very easy to make thrive if given rich soil and kept clean of weeds and grass. Stable manure applied each fall will greatly facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large growth much earlier than otherwise and the growth will be all stalk, with very little leaf.

LINNAEUS.—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor. Best for some use.

VICTORIA.—Largest, later; grows to mammoth size. 10c each; doz. 75c; 100, $5.

Out Door Roses

Roses require rich soil with plenty of vegetable fiber in it in order to do their best. They must be partially protected anywhere in New York State and similar latitudes. Barn manure is best for roses and it must be put about them in the fall when they are dormant. Only slight coverings are neeessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased wood must be cut away each spring and the new branches cut back about ½ in length. Our rose bushes are not be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores; and at the price we ask for them—25c each or $2.50 per dozen—are real bargains. Most every bush will bloom freely the first year set out. We offer a smaller grade of plants at 10c each; $1 per dozen. Add 5c for each rose plant if by mail.

FREE GIFT WITH EVERY ORDER.

It has been our policy during the past few years to give extra plants, seeds or bulbs to patrons in order to induce them to increase their orders and make them amount to $2.00 or more.

We accept orders for $1.00 or even less, but there is hardly any profit in these small orders, as it takes as long to do the clerical work and almost as long to fill the small order as the larger one.

As an inducement to make your order as large as possible, we agree to send one Dahlia tuber free with every order amounting to $2.00. If you order $10 worth of goods, you get 5 tubers. If you order $50 worth you get 25 tubers, etc., etc.

We have more than 50 bushels of the finest Dahlias we have ever seen and we are going to give them away as long as they last. There are about 20 varieties, all the different colors, some of the latest introductions. We will give you choice of varieties as far as possible, and in an order calling for several tubers we will put in different kinds. This offer applies to orders sent by express. If you have your plants sent by mail, please send 5c additional to pay postage on Dahlia tuber. If you order 5 tubers, the extra postage required would be 25c, etc.

We also have a large supply of Anna Jenks sweet corn which we purpose to give away to patrons when they call for it. This has proven the most valuable sweet corn we have tested for years.

We will also give away a small packet of muskmelon (the finest variety we have ever tested), as long as the seed lasts. The Dahlia tubers need not be ordered; we will send them any way, but if you want the seeds, please ask for them.

Varieties.

Crimson Rambler.—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson, the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

Baby Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Yellow Rambler, White Rambler, 25c each.

ALFRED COLCOMB.—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine globular form. Extremely fragrant; fine sort, 25c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double, very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c.

CAPRICE.—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

COQUETTE DES ALPES.—White center slightly shaded with carmine; flowers finely formed, vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

COQ. DES BLANCHES.—White sometimes tinted with blush, medium size; very full, somewhat flattened; very pretty.

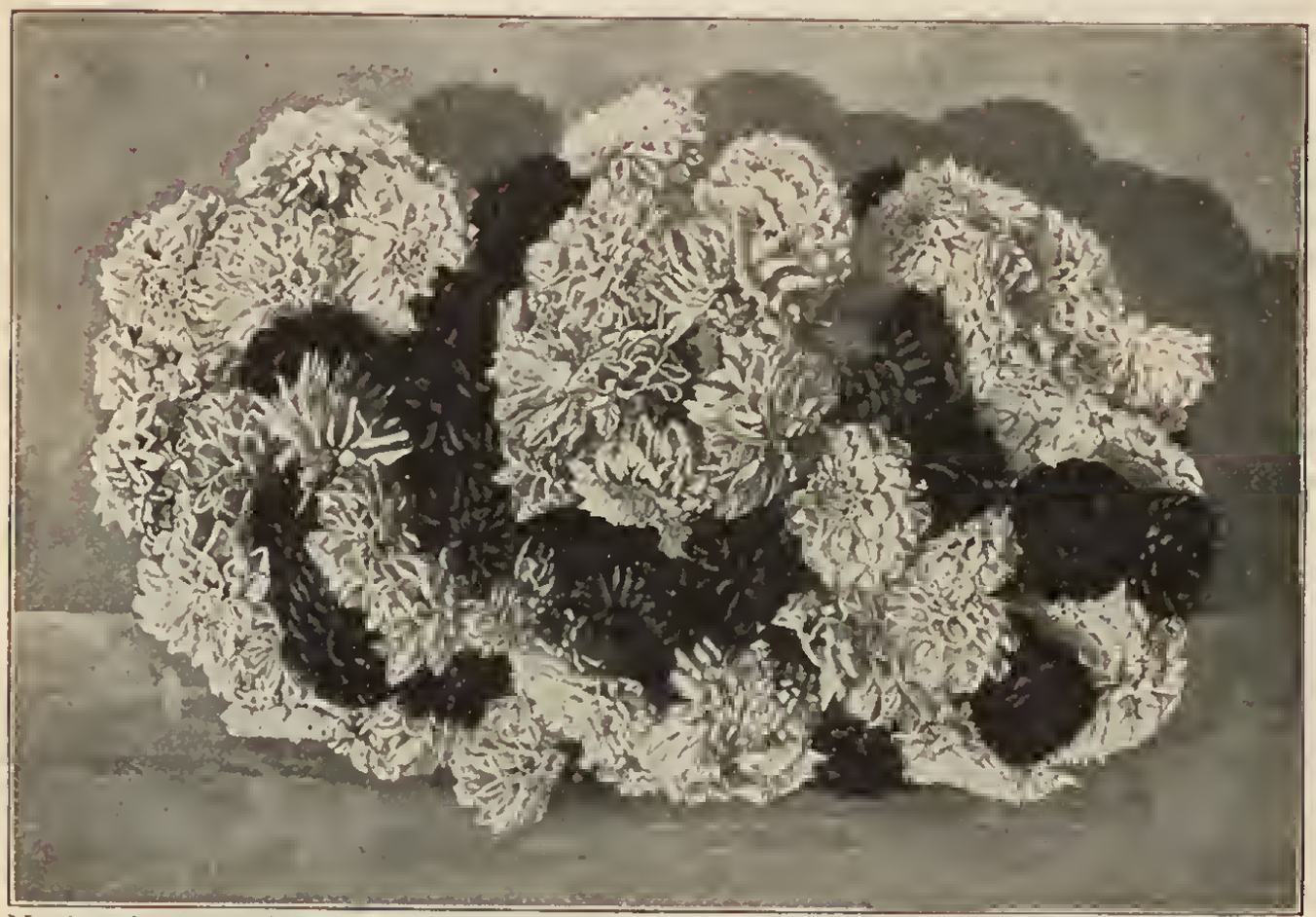
FISHER HOLMES.—25c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer, fragrant, hardy, strong grower; very prolific. 25c each.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.—25c each.

MAGNA CHARTA.—25c each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—(See illustration.) Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable. 25c.



Market basket of Dahlia Blooms picked at L. J. Farmer's place, October 10, 1911.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—Brilliant, rosy carmine, large double, fine form and effective; free bloomer. 25c each.

GLORIA DE MARGOTTEN.—25c each.

JOHN HOPPER.—Deep rose, with crimson center; large fine form, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

MADAMME GABRIEL LUIZET.—Very distinct pink, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

LA FRANCE.—Silvery pink, very large fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

MADAMME PLANTIER.—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

MARGARET DICKSON.—Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety. 25c each.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 25c each.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer. 25c each.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—50c each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—25c.

SALET (Moss).—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud. 25c each.

CRESTED MOSS.—25c each.

BLANCHE MOREAU (Moss).—25c each.

BLUE RAMBLER.—A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type but a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty. Price, 50 each.

Flower and Vegetable Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

EARLY BRANCHING ASTERS.—In separate or mixed colors. 25c per doz.

LATE BRANCHING ASTERS.—Same as above (from Vick's seeds). 25c per dozen.

VERBENAS.—In mixture, 5c each; doz. 50c.

PETUNIAS.—Ruffled Giants in mixture. 5c each; doz. 50c.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Earliana, Stone, etc. Doz. 25c; 100 $1.50.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Early and late varieties. 50c per 100; 1,000 rates on application.

CELERY WHITE PLUME.—50c per 100.

DAHLIA BULBS.—In mixture. 5c each; doz. 50c.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.—Standard mixture. 50c per dozen.

The Hastings Potato

There is just Irish enough in me to appreciate a good potato and I never have seen anything equal to the Hastings. This variety originated about 14 miles from our farm several years ago, and now is more largely grown in that locality than all other varieties combined. It is a very late potato and requires a full season to attain its greatest perfection in yield and flavor. It should be planted early for best results, and, growing through a long season as it does, it takes

A typical specimen of Hastings Potato.

advantage of every bit of rain that comes and is able to produce a big crop of tubers when varieties of shorter season will often fail. It is such a rank, vigorous grower that it covers the ground with vines which are practically immune to blight and bugs.

It produces potato balls every year. The tubers are white in color, roundish in shape, the popular market type and are very fine grained and of excellent flavor. Unlike most late potatoes, it is good to eat, like early varieties, as soon as dug in the fall. The flesh is very solid and tubers of ordinary size are real heavy. It is rarely you find a hollow specimen. This variety has yielded 400

bushels to the acre on ordinary soil, when with the same care, on the same soil right beside them, Carman, Rural New Yorker and others produced but half the yield. The tuber used to make the above illustration weighed about one pound and was a typical specimen of the Hastings variety. It was planted in the spring of 1909 and produced 83 pounds of potatoes. The tuber was cut to single eyes and planted in 14 hills. I never before heard of such a yield from one potato in one season. We are introducers and headquarters for the Hastings potato. Retail price, 1 tuber 25c; peck $1.00; bushel $3.00; 10 bushels $25.00.

138 Pounds of Potatoes from 1 Pound of Seed (1 Tuber).

Stafford County, N. H.,
Dec. 3, 1910.

Dear Sir:—In looking over your catalogue I saw what your cou in raised from the Hastings potato weighing over one pound.

Now, I will tell you what I raised from the potato you sent me last spring. It weighed just one pound. You may think it a big story, but it is a fact, my father and my wife can vouch for it. I made 21 hills, cut to one eye and some of the eyes I split. I planted them deep and made no hill around them. The tops covered the ground and spread out from 3½ to 4 feet wide. No bugs on them of any amount. They were green until the frost killed them, which was quite late. Those that saw them said they never saw such tops and such potatoes, some of them weighed nearly two pounds. I dug 138 pounds of potatoes from the one pound. I thought I must write you, as you thought your cousin raised a big lot from the one potato.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK E. SCRANTON.

Westchester County, N. Y.,
L. J. Farmer. Dec. 19, 1910.

Dear Sir:—Send me your catalogue for the year. Please give me price on order below:

Last year I bought 1 barrel of Michigans and raised 19 barrels of potatoes and received $2.60 for every barrel of the 19. And the same with the Hastings.

Very truly yours,
ALFRED A. THORP.

Claekamas, Oregon. Nov. 13, 1911.
L. J. Farmer.

Dear Friend:—I have just dug my Hastings potatoes from one potato I received from you. I had 17 hills, and from them got 110 potatoes, weighing 98 pounds. Am well satisfied and expect to have quite a patch next year.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH E. DEARDORFF.

Early Michigan Potato.—1 tuber, 15c; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.00.

Irish Cobbler Potato.—1 tuber, 15c; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.00.

The supply of seed potatoes is the shortest in many years. We have a liberal supply of Hastings, but are very short on the other varieties.

The Oswego Apple

This apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of the Town of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, several years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree and was bearing fruit. Like other trees in the orchard, the old Spy tree had borne such heavy loads of fruit that most of its branches were split away from the main trunk of the tree and lay prostrate on the ground, yet were still bearing apples; and it was a pretty sight to see the young seedling tree bearing bright red apples and the Spy branches below bearing fruit of the characteristic Spy coloring. The young tree is about four feet from the trunk of the parent tree and at present about 7 inches in diameter. It is impossible to tell whether the new variety is a seedling from apples from the Northern Spy tree or a sprout that came up from the root of the old tree. The indications point to the latter theory, as there is another sprout on the other side of the old tree of about the same size as the young Oswego tree, but this has never borne fruit. The color of the bark, growth and general appearance of the young Oswego tree are practically identical with the Northern Spy, and it certainly has Northern Spy blood in its make-up. The tree began to bear fruit 7 years ago and has borne a crop of apples for 7 succeeding seasons, never missing a crop. In 1909 the tree bore about three bushels of fruit and many were able to see the apples and judge of their value. We exhibited the fruit at the annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association at Medina, N. Y., and also at the annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society at Rochester, N. Y. The leading fruit growers, nurserymen and horticulturists of the United States have seen and tasted the apples and are unqualifiedly enthusiastic about it. Such men as G. B. Brackett, Profs. Beach, Hedrick, Craig, Stewart, Taylor, Slingerland, Whetzel and others; such leading authorities as W. C. Barry, J. H. Hale, H. W. Collingwood, Chas. W. Garfield, T. B. Wilson, Clark Allis, Geo. T. Powell, Frank B. White, John Hall, J. S. Woodward, S. D. Willard, Albert Wood, D. D. Stone and others; such leading nurserymen as Chas. A. Green, H. S. Wiley, Nelson Bogue, C. M. Hooker, F. E. Rupert and others have seen, tasted and admired it, and to any or all of whom we refer anybody who is interested, for their private opinion.

The fruit averages the same size as the Northern Spy and has about the same general characteristics except color, which is a beautiful clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh apple, and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to think that the new variety is a cross of the Esopus Spitzenburgh and Northern Spy. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance, and has a flavor suggesting a cross of the Spy and Spitzenburgh. It has a

crispy Spy taste although not quite as juicy as the Spy. The apples are exceptionally fine in appearance and when placed among other varieties attract the leading attention. The color is a beautiful deep red. While the season is about the same as Spy, they are somewhat longer keepers. We never have shown them at the State Fair in Syracuse, as they do not color up fully quite so early as this is usually held.

Office of Ellwanger & Barry,
Rochester, N. Y.,
Oct 31, 1911.

Dear Sir — I thank you for sending me samples of your fall bearing strawberries, which arrived in good condition. The berries are very large and showy, and it is indeed remarkable to have fine strawberries at this season. Very truly yours,

W. C. BARRY.

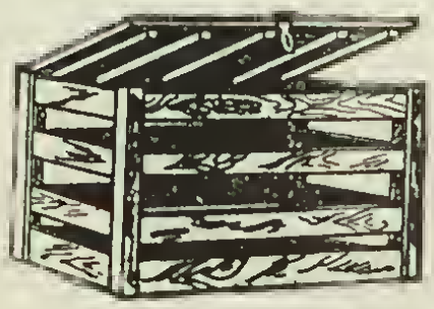
Marinette, Wis.,
March 18, 1911.

The Plum Farmer Raspberries I got of you last spring have done finely; never lost a plant and we now have a forest of them. I never saw anything grow like them. Some of the canes are 10 feet long.

ELLEN PHILBROOK.

At present the stock consists of the original tree and about 1,500 young trees budded and root grafted. The originator is a practical fruit grower and nurserymen of years of experience and the stock will be multiplied as fast as possible. We expect to place the first lot of trees on the market during the spring of 1912. The price is fixed at $1.00 per tree, regardless of quantity.

BERRY CRATES AND BASKETS



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, $4.00 for 1000. Special prices on larger lots.

HARDY SHRUBS and VINES for Northern States, the usual planting size.

HYDRANGEA.—Paniculata Grandiflora, 25c each.

HYDRANGEA.—Arborescens Alba Grandiflora, 40c.

SPIREA.—Van Houtte, 25c.

BERBERRY.—Thunbergi, 25c.

CALYCANTHUS.—Floridus, 25c.

CORNUS.—Siberica, 25c.

DIGUSTRUM.—Vulgaris (English Privet), 10c.

PHILADELPHUS.—(Syringa or Mock Orange), 25c.

LILACS.—(White and Purple), 25c.

SPIRAE.—Pruniflora and Billardi, 35c.

AMPELOPSIS.—Quinquifolia, 25c.

HONEYSUCKLE.—Chinese, Twining, 25c.

WISTARIA.—Magnifica, 35c.

FLOWERING CURRANT.—Yellow, 30c.

PRUNUS.—Triloba, 35c.

SNOWBALL.—Japan, 40c.

RHODOTYPHUS, 25c.

CLEMATIS.—Panieulata, 25c.

CLEMATIS.—Baron Veillärd, 35c.

CLEMATIS.—Mad. Ed. Andre, 35c.

CLEMATIS.—Henryii, 35c.

CLEMATIS.—Jaekmanni, 35c.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except geese, at $2.50 per single bird, male or female, and $6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandottes ourselves The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all kinds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable and if, after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.

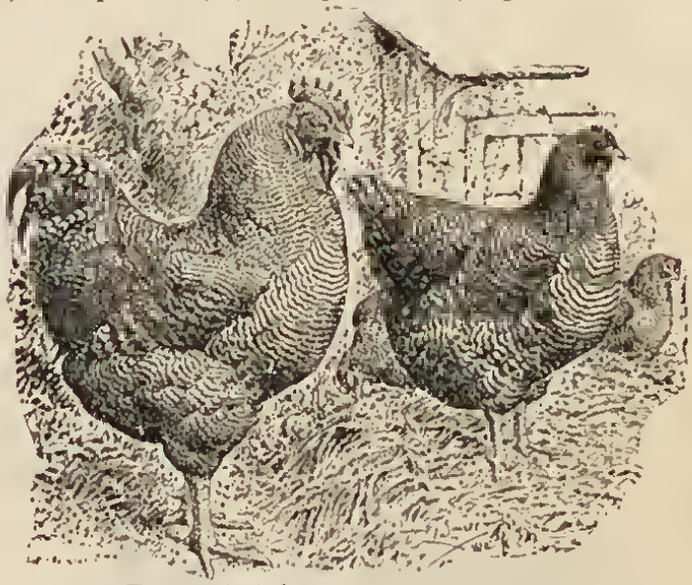
White Wyandottes.—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

White Wyandottes.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—"The farmer's fowl" is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs,, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6 per 100.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

S. C. White Leghorns.—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds; the hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorns.

S. C. Buff Leghorns.—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the charactertistics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6 per 100.

R. C. White Leghorns.—This breed is fast becoming popular, which they should, as they are one of the best. Their snow-white plumage and low red comb make them very beautiful. They are heavy layers of large white eggs. We have made arrangements with one of the best breeders of this variety to fill our egg orders. This breeder has bred them for 10 years along careful lines and has been winning highest prizes at America's large shows for many years. Eggs from best exhibition mating, $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30; second best mating, $1.25 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6.50 per 100.

R. C. White Leghorns.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

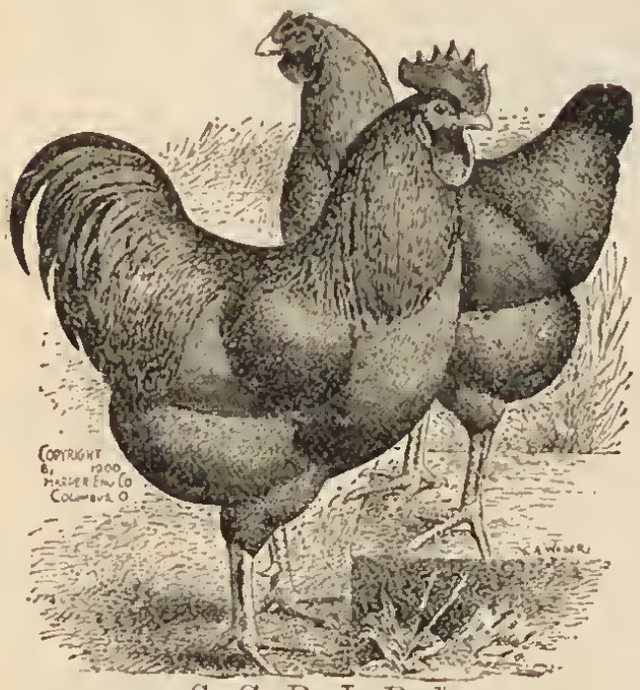
R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas.—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 lbs. and female 6½ lbs. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very prolific. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6 per 100.

S. C. Black Minoreas.

Light Brahmas.—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 lbs. and hens 8 to 10 lbs. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

Rhode Island Reds.—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ lbs.,

and the females from 5 to 6½ lbs. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $6 per 100.



S. C. R. I. Reds.

ANCONAS.—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Price, 15 eggs $1.50; 30 for $2.50; 100, $7.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—The Orpingtons are the latest importation from England. They are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies and very full breast and back development. The combs are single and of medium size. The standard weights of cocks is 10 lbs., cockerels 8½ lbs., hens 8 lbs., pullets 7 lbs. This breed is becoming very popular in America. Eggs, $2 per 15; $3 per 30; $7 per 100.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—$3 per 15; $5 per 30; $10 per 100.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—(Crystal White) —$5 per 15; $8 per 30; $25 per 100.

HOUDANS.—$1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6 per 100.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.—$5 per 15.

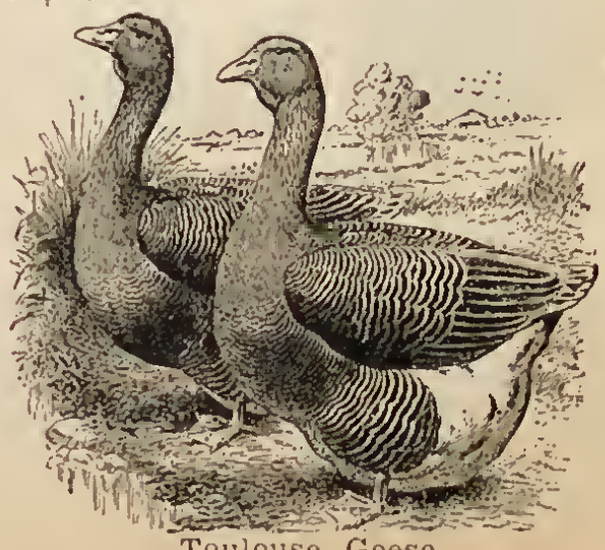
PEKIN DUCKS.—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, $1.50 per 9; $2.50 for 18.

Pekin Ducks.

MUSCOVY DUCKS (Colored).—These are no doubt the best ducks for the farmer. They are very large, drakes often weighing 12 lbs. Eggs, $2 per 9; $3.50 per 18; $5.25 per 30.

EMBDEN GEESE.—These are the largest white geese. They are easy to raise, are splendid mothers and fine layers. Our eggs will come from a flock that contains winners at the great State Fair. Eggs, 40c each; 9 for $3.00.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Eggs, 40c each; 9 for $3.00.



Toulouse Geese

BIG BARGAINS

IN

FRUIT TREES, VINES AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK.

The stock offered in these pages are all guaranteed to be budded or grafted stock, first class, sizes as represented, true to varieties marked, and if found otherwise will be replaced free of charge or your money refunded. All assortments are sold under this guarantee. The assortments we are offering in these pages are made up from varieties of the highest merits, varieties that adapt themselves, grow and produce fruit in a larger scope of territory and in a greater variety of climatic conditions than any others.

These trees when sent by express are packed in bales with roots and bodies well protected and plenty of packing material to prevent them from drying out.

The above cut shows a bale of 40 first-class trees and ten plants, packed ready for shipping, weight about 50 pounds.

ASSORTMENT NO. 20.

54 First Class Trees and Plants, $7.50.

12 Apple, 4-5 feet.

1 Jonathan, fine winter apple, red and yellow.
1 York Imperial, yellow flushed with carmine. Winter apple.
2 Yellow Transparent, one of our finest early apples.
1 Winesap, dark red winter apple, fine.
1 Maiden Blush, good fall variety.
2 Yellow Bellflower, fall apple of excellent qualities.
2 Northwestern Greening, greenish-yellow, good keeper.
1 King, large red winter apple, abundant bearer.
1 Stark, golden green and crimson, good early winter apple.

10 Peach, 3-5 Feet.

2 Kalamazoo, golden yellow freestone, large September.
2 Champion, large white freestone, August.
2 Crawford's Late, rich yellow freestone, late September.
2 New Prolific, yellow freestone of large size, September.
2 Elberta, large yellow freestone, August and September.

Quince, 3-4 Feet.

2 Orange Quince, large, bright yellow, excellent flavor.
2 Russian Apricots, 4-5 ft., one of the hardiest. Fruit small.
1 Currants, 2 years old.
3 Cherry, large, bright red berries. Productive.
1 White Grape, delicious white berries.

2 Shrubs and 1 Vine.

1 Rose of Sharon, 2 years, 2-3 ft., beautiful late flowering shrub.
1 Spirea Van Houtti, 2 years, 2-3 ft., early flowering shrubs.
1 Clematis Paniculata, one of the finest Clematis.

10 Cherry, 4-5 Ft.

3 Large Montmorency, large, light red, tart, late June.
3 Early Richmond, dark red, medium-sized, tart, June.
2 May Duke, dark red, rich flavor, middle of June.
2 Black Tartarian, delicious purple sweet cherry, July.

6 Pear, 4-6 Ft.

1 Bartlett, large, waxen yellow, with red blush.
2 Keiffer, extraordinarily large, yellow, with light vermilion cheek.
2 Duchess, large greenish yellow, delicious.
1 Clapp's Favorite, yellow, spotted with dull red, large.

5 Plum, 4-6 Ft.

2 Bradshaw, very large, dark violet red, middle of August.
1 German Prune, large, purple, with blue bloom, September.
2 Lombard, medium size, violet red, late August.

1912 ASSORTMENT OF FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

NO. 21.

American Elm, 12-18 in., $1 per 100.
Black or Yellow Locust, 12-18 in., 80 cents per 100.
Black or Yellow Locust, 18-24 in., $1 per 100.
Catalpa Speciosa, 12-18 in., $1 per 100.
Russian Mulberry, 18-24 in., $1.75 per 100.
Silver Maple, 12-18 in., $1 per 100.
Ball Cypress, 15-24 in., $2.50 per 100.
Norway Spruce, 10-16 in., 3-year-old, $2.50 per 100.

1912 BARGAIN ASSORTMENT, NO. 22.

Apple trees at 20 cents each, in orders amounting to $2.00 or more. This offer stands good only as long as the stock lasts. These are trees of 2-year-old roots, good heavy 1-year tops, 4 to 5 feet, stalky and straight trees. You can head them back to any height you wish in your orchard. Do not be afraid of the quality and size of these trees. We guarantee that you will be satisfied with them for they are thrifty and are the best trees we have ever handled of this kind.

Any of the following kinds:

Hubbardston.
Red Astrachan.
King.
Grimes Golden.
Gano.
Yellow Transparent.
Stayman's Winesap.
M. B. Twig.
N. Spy.
Duchess.
Wealthy.
Ark. Black.
Rambo.
Maiden's Blush.

The above photograph of a box shows the way we pack trees when shipped by freight. This box is paper lined and contains 70 first-class trees 5 to 7 feet and 30 plants; weight about 150 pounds. Trees packed in this way can be shipped any place in the world, and can be kept in the boxes this way without any harm from 60 to 90 days.

Smokehouse.
Early Harvest.
Ben Davis.
N. W. Greening.
Missouri Pippin.
Sweet Bough.
Famuese.
York Imperial.
Baldwin.
Rawle's Janet.
Rome Beauty.
Winesap.
Jonathan.
Holland Pippin.
Golden Russett.
Rox Russett.

Remember these trees will average 5 feet or better in height—and 1-year-old tops, so you know they have to be healthy, strong and vigorous trees to be this size for 1 year growth.

1912 ASSORTMENT BARGAIN, NO. 23.

60 Apple Trees, 3½ to 4½ feet.....$7.50

Your choice of any of the following kinds:

York Imperial.
White Pippin.
Gano.
Western Beauty.
Maiden's Blush.
Yellow Transparent.
Jonathan.
Wagner.
Stark.
Wolf River.
Whitney.
M. B. Twig.
Minkler.
Salome.
Yellow Bellflower.
Ark. Black.
Twenty Ounce Pippin.
Wealthy.
Baldwin.
Ben Davis.
Rome Beauty.
Patton's Greening.

The above list of varieties are out of a block of good healthy 2-year-old apples and they are a bargain at this price. If you cannot use all 60 trees yourself it might pay you to get some one else to order with you. Remember these are real bargains. The varieties are the choice of all the varieties that are being used by large commercial growers, as they can depend upon the crops and they are all free bearers. All trees guaranteed to be first class and of grades, age and size as mentioned above, and good, healthy trees in every way, and if at any time found otherwise we will refund money paid for same or replace them with other trese. You take no chances.

1912 ASSORTMENT OF HEDGE PLANTS NO. 24.

The best prices ever offered on hedge plants, considering grade, sizes and quality. All plants are two and three years old, two feet high and well branched. All stock field grown.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—2-3 ft., $3.50 per 100.
SPIREA VAN HOUTTI—2-3 ft., 2-year-old, $6.00 per 100.
ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON—Blooming sized plants. 2-3 ft., $2.50 per 100.
BERBERRY THUNBERGII—15-24 inches, $10.00 per 100.
OSAGE—2-year-old plants, 75 cents per 100; $5.00 per 1,000.

Remember, you do not have to take any chances in ordering these trees. If not as represented, your money will be refunded, or other plants sent in place of them.

Remember, these offers are made for 1912 Catalogue, and when some of these varieties are exhausted it will be impossible to supply them, and we would advise you to place your order at as early a date as you possibly can, in order to have certain varieties saved for you so your will not be disappointed.

1912 ASSORTMENT OF ASSORTED FRUIT TREES, NO. 25.

Never before have we been able to make this kind of an offer and same will only hold good until all trees are sold. Would advise getting your order in at once, or at least have one of these assortments reserved for you.

Just look over these Assortments.

The trees are absolutely correct as represented and of just the same quality that are usually offered at twice this price.

Cherry trees, 2 and 3 year old, 3½ to 4½ feet, branched tops, 15 cents each.

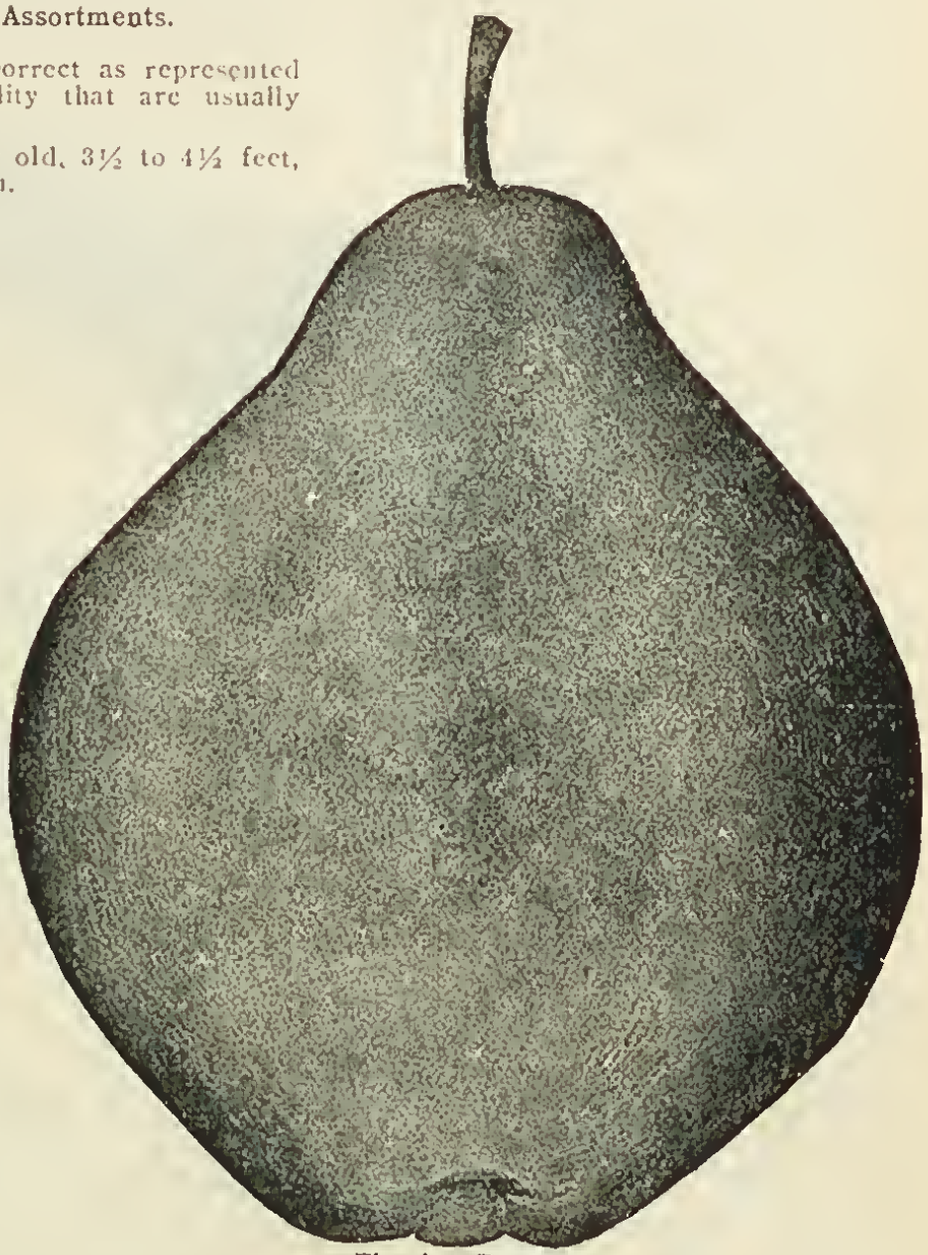
Your choice of the following kinds:
Napoleon, Sweet Cherry.
Windsor, Sweet Cherry.
Gov. Wood, Sweet Cherry.
English Morello, Sour Cherry.
Early Richmond, Sour Cherry.
Montmorency, Sour Cherry.

Pear trees, 2 year old, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each. Your choice of the following kinds.
Clapp's Favorite Pear.
Flemish Beauty Pear.
Keiffer Pear.
Bartlett Pear.
Duchess Pear.

Plum trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each. Your choice of the following:
German Prune.
Pond Seedling.
Abundance Wickson.
Shropshire Damson.
Shipper's Pride.
Red June.

Our 1912 Assortment of Ornamental Shrubs, No. 26.

Any of the following kinds of shrubs at 20 cents each in orders amounting to $2.00 or more. All plants are two year old, field grown and of sizes named, after each kind.



Flemish Beauty.

These are good sized shrubs and cannot be sent by mail. You will never be able to get a better price on this quality of stock which is all choice nursery grown stock.

REMEMBER THE PRICE OF 20 cents each in orders for $2.00 OR MORE GOOD BIG SHRUBS.

Our space is so limited that we are giving no descriptions as they are all well known plants and have proven a success wherever planted.

All 2 to 3 Feet.
Altheas, Double Separate Colors.
Indigo Berry.
Aralia.
Berberry Purple Leaf.
Berberry Common Green Leaf.
Calycanthus.
Red Twig Dogwood.
Cottoneaster.
Deutzias, Assorted.
Golden Elder.
Silver Bell.
Pearl Bush.
Forsythias, Assorted.
Purple Fringe.

All 2 to 3 Feet.
Hydrangea, P. G.
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow.
Honeysuckle Upt Bush
Kerria Japonica.
Purple Lilac.
White Lilac.
Mahonia, 18 to 24 inches.
Philadelphus, Syringa.
Buckthorn.
Spireas, Assorted.
Snowball.
Snowberry, Red.
Snowberry, White.
Witch-hazel.

This year we offer no trees or shrubs to be shipped by mail, postage paid, as we find we can send a much more satisfactory plant by either freight or by express, especially trees. All offers made are packed and delivered at our freight and express office at Nurseries without additional charges.

There is a special express rate on trees and shrubs. We would advise all orders weighing 100 pounds or less sent by express, as the cost is very little more, and you get them promptly.

Are You Satisfied With Your Lights?

¶ Good lighting is a necessity everywhere—Solve the problem for your home by using an "Orion" Acetylene Generator and your twilight hours will be the pleasantest of all. Notice a few of the Orion's good features:—

It can be installed in any insured building without extra charge for insurance.

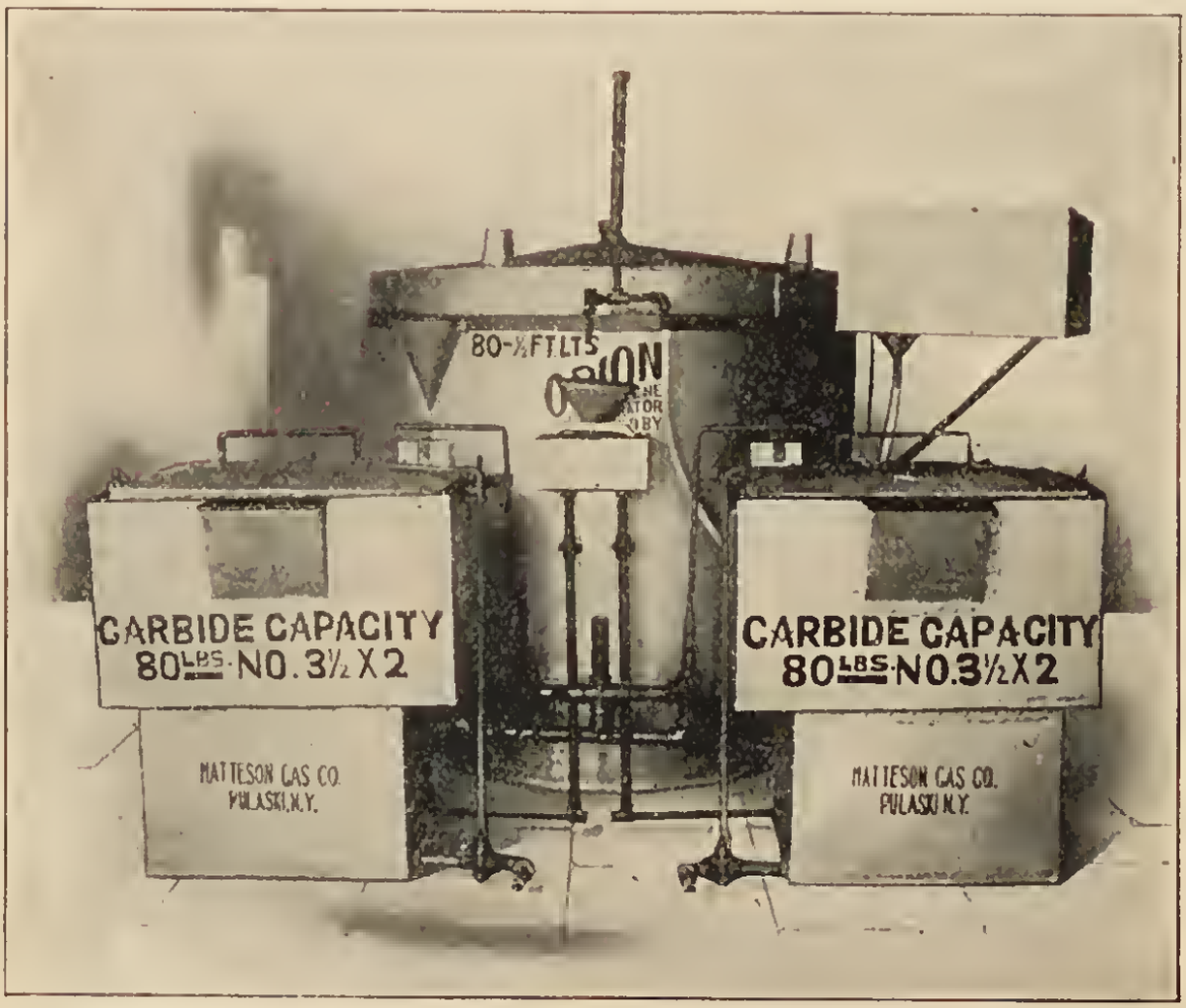
Will furnish Acetylene for lighting and cooking at less cost than electricity.

Is made in all sizes for any installation, small or large.

Is as convenient as electricity when self lighting burners are used.

Gives a gas free from dust which keeps your burners clean and makes the hot plate satisfactory.

These are only a few good points, send for a catalog and know more about the Orion Generator.



¶ The Orion Generator is made in two styles, single and double machines. The double generator shown in cut is different from all others. One carbide holder is always in reserve, filled and ready to begin work when the first one is used up.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG

MATTESON GAS COMPANY

Lock Box 70 **PULASKI, N. Y.**

ORDER SHEET—Please use this sheet in ordering Plants.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Please forward by.....
State whether Wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

Exp. or Frt. Office.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

County.....State.....

R.R. or Exp. Line.....

Forward on or about.....

Amount Enclosed:

Post Office Order $.....

Exp. Money Order $.....

Draft or Check $.....

Cash $.....

Stamps $.....

Total $.....

Date.....

QUANTITY	VARIETIES	PRICE	

Fall Strawberries

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

Office of Curtis Publishing Company,
Publishers of Country Gentleman,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1911.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your specimens of fall strawberries—Francis and Americus. These we pronounce unusually good quality for late bearing berries. Please tell us more about them.

Sincerely yours,
THE EDITORS.

Office of Florist's Exchange,
New York, Oct. 30, 1911.

Mr. L. J. Farmer:

Dear Sir—Unfortunately the strawberries did not reach us until Monday morning, but they came in very good shape, indeed, and we have had a photograph made of them. If same turns out well we will illustrate these two varieties in our publication, the Florists Exchange. Thanking you for drawing these strawberries to our attention, believe us,

Very truly yours,
THE FLORISTS EXCHANGE.

Office of Green's Fruit Grower,
Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1911.

Dear Sir—Thanks for the beautiful strawberries which were packed as I never saw strawberries packed before. Each berry was wrapped completely in cotton and all safely stored away in tiers in a quart berry basket. The strawberries came in perfect condition, without a bruise on any one berry. This method should be adopted by others who are sending Green's Fruit Grower samples of fruit, which often come bruised or decayed, owing to careless packing. Remember that fruit must not rattle or be loose in the package, for if it does wabble about in the package you may be sure it will be bruised before it reaches our office. Remember this in your packing fruit for distant market. If you cannot pack the fruit so that it will not rattle in the package, you might as well throw the fruit away before it starts on its journey, for it will not arrive in good condition in the distant market.

These are fall bearing strawberries of which we have heard much lately. These berries were of large size, fine color and good, fair quality. Mr. Farmer may be congratulated upon his success in growing fancy strawberries. Years ago I used to pick strawberries in October from the Capt. Jack and James Vick strawberries, but not enough to offer in market.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. A. GREEN, Editor.

Office of Orange Judd Company,
New York, Oct. 30, 1911.

Dear Friend Farmer:

Your letter of the 26th inst. is extremely interesting to me. The box of strawberries were duly received. They came very solid and crisp and were delicious. This whole proposition of yours is one of immense interest to me. I am going to say a word about it in one of my Walks and Talks articles before very long. I thank you very kindly for your thoughtfulness, and the very friendly way you have taken to call my attention to the wonderful work you are doing. I am,

Very sincerely yours,
C. W. BURKETT.
Editor American Agriculturist.

Office of Farm and Home.
Springfield, Mass., Oct. 30, 1911.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 26th inst. duly received with basket of fall bearing strawberries, which came in excellent condition. I am very glad of the opportunity to test them and later shall have something to say about them in Farm and Home. I took pictures of them and if they are satisfactory, will make a cut to print.

Very truly yours,
EDWIN C. POWELL,
Editor Farm and Home.

Office of National Stockman and Farmer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 19, 1911.

Dear Sir—Thank you for your favor of the 17th, which came yesterday. The strawberries came in today in elegant shape. They are certainly fine in every way, and we appreciate the fact that you remembered us. We hope to reciprocate in a way that will be entirely satisfactory to you. This innovation in the strawberry business ought to be popular, and we hope that you will reap the benefit of your patient work along this line.

We never saw finer or more uniform berries in the best summer season, and the flavor could not be improved upon. We thank you for every member of our staff, all of whom have sampled them and are ready to testify to their good points. With best wishes,

Yours very truly,
STOCKMAN-FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,
T. D. Harman, Business Manager.

Office of Household Journal and Floral Life,
Springfield, O., Oct. 30, 1911.

Dear Sir—Your letter of Oct 26 reached us today, also the liberal sample package of your fall bearing strawberries. These are fine specimens, indeed, of this most luscious fruit. Please accept our thanks for the samples. We will be glad to publish a notice regarding these berries in our next issue, which will be for the month of December.

Yours very truly,
THE CENTRAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Per W. A. Martin.

Office of Doubleday, Page & Co.,
Garden City, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1911.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the basket of strawberries which you sent me, and which arrived in good condition. It is certainly remarkable that such strawberries can be grown in the fall, and I am much interested in having the facts. How do you think these fall strawberries compare with the June berries in flavor?

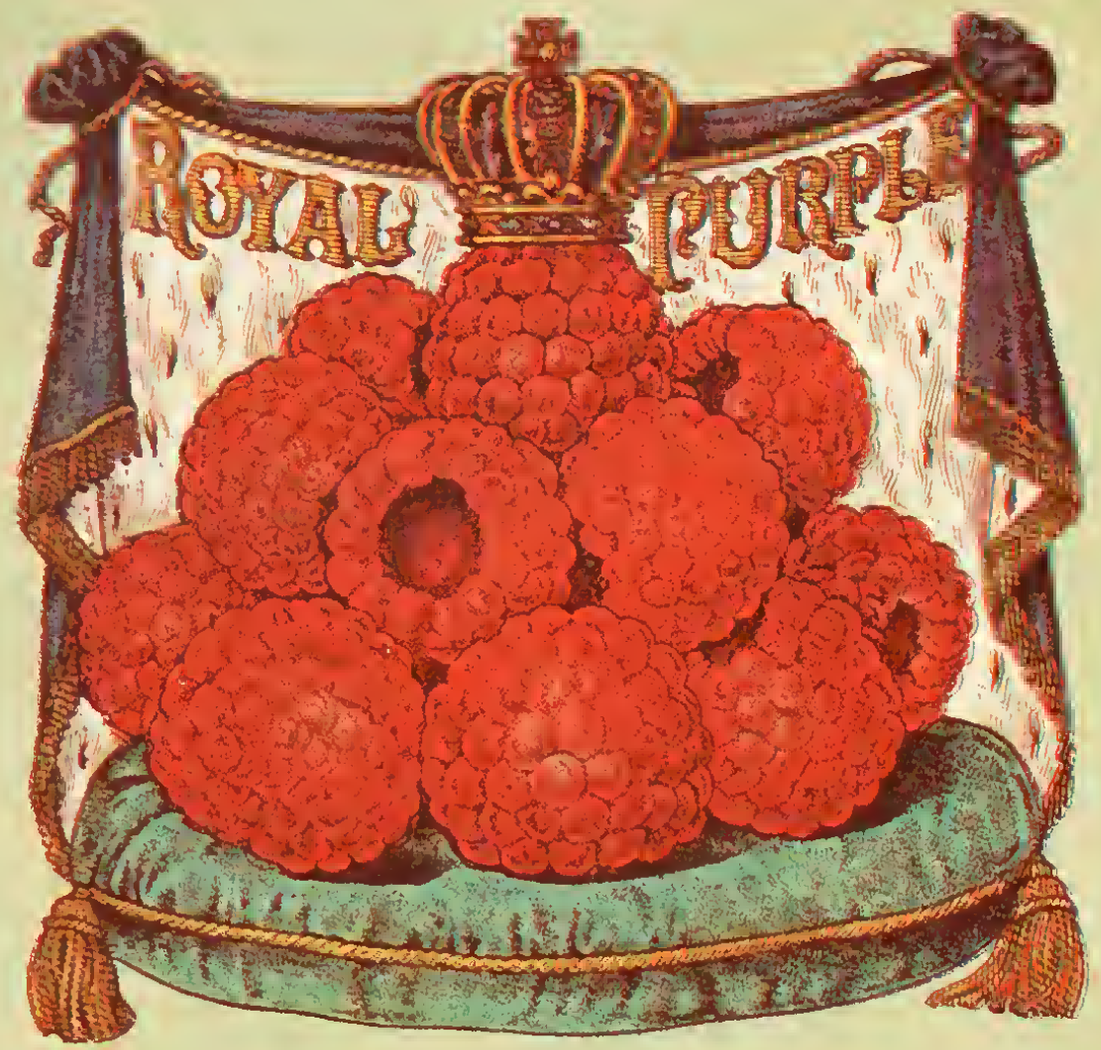
Very truly yours,
WALTER E. DYER,
Managing Editor Country Life in America.

Office of the Fruit Grower,
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 30, 1911.

Dear Sir—The strawberries you sent us with your letter of Oct. 26th arrived this morning in the finest kind of shape. We fixed these berries up nicely and got a good photograph, which we want to use in one of our early issues with a few notes about these berries.

We hope you will fix up another nice little story about these for our Small Fruits number next March. With best wishes, we are,

Yours very truly,
E. H. FAVOR, Associate Editor.


ROYAL PURPLE

"ROYAL PURPLE"
RASPBERRY